

Since 1957

Y. M. C. A., 715 SOUTH HOPE

"I have been trying to
up my name," he replied, with
a laugh, "but they will have to con-
sent me first; that is all I have to say
about that now."

Classified

TO LET—Unfurnished Flat.
No 122—
\$17.00—\$17.50—\$17.50.
Three room upper and lower flat, modern, clean and close to best water heater, central heating, and close to best water heater. Close to limited on corner, close to 21st street. You can't have better for the price. Only one month's rent.
KENT'S DEPARTMENT
CALIFORNIA REALTY CORPORATION,
O. E. PARKER,
312 South Hill st.
Phone—South Main 2346.

TO LET—NEW FLAT, NO. 220
Two story brick house, finished basement, beautiful new, large bedrooms, built-in bath in dining room, large kitchen, central heating, close to street car 22nd St., between Main and Grand. Over \$1000. Inquire at 1000 22nd St.

TO LET—ALSO ONE OF THE FINEST HOMES
Now looking for the pleasure of a high-class home with a complete linen service. Call me here in place of bedrooms to care for 5, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, fully and expensively equipped, extensive grounds, swimming pool, tennis courts, lawn, and a beautiful view of the city. Call me at 1000 22nd St. or 1000 22nd St. or 1000 22nd St.

[illegible][illegible]

TO LES—SUNNY 4-BRM UPPER FLAT, FRAM-
wood floors, built-in features, every convenience.
See neighborhood. Adults. \$645. GRAYSON ST.
Call for free brochure.

TO LES—WETTABLE DISTRICT, NEW, UP-TO-
date, 4-room lower flat, most beautiful in city;
see 3rd. Adults only. W. J. KELLY, 332 E. W.
6th. 510108. Maps 5771.

TO LES—MODERN 3-BRM FLATS, JUST COMPLET-
ed, 2nd floor, 2nd and 3rd, 2nd and 3rd, 2nd and 3rd,
and 4th. 1433 W. 9TH PLACE, HOME \$200.
Call 5161.

TO LES—FLAT OF A ELEGANT ROOMS CAR-
peted, gas range, beautiful view of the mountains.
See reasonable rent. 1249 S. VERMONT AVE.

TO LES—MODERN 4-BRM UPPER FLAT, SOUTH-
west corner, best room, large porch, \$115; water paid.
See for more in the neighborhood.

TO LES—4-BRM, F-12, NE ARCH, W. 12th

60 LAY - 5-6-10 COTTAGE, 4-ROOM FLATS,
 also 5-6-10 cottage, \$22.50 weekly. 648 E.
 1st St. 11th st. cor. Broadway 4048
 61 LAY - CUNYTT UPPER FLATS, 3 LARGE ROOMS,
 built-in kitchen, built-in features. 657008
 62 LAY - WINSTED PT.
 63 LAY - NEW FOUR-ROOM FLAT, BUILT IN BED,
 very convenient, ten minutes from business
 center. 1560 TROBMAN ST. Main 7706
 64 LAY - 2-3-5 VERY DESIRABLE 4-ROOM LOW-
 cost cottage flat. 1738 CHERRY ST.
 Washington or 19th st. cor.
 65 LAY - WILSHIRE FLATS, 1/23 COMPLETED,
 near Washington and Hampshire and W. 5th st. Take
 W. 5th st. car
 66 LAY - NEW FIVE-ROOM FLATS, LOCATED NEAR
 1ST AND VERMONT AVE., in brick building over
 store June 17168
 67 LAY - ATTRACTIVE NEW LOWER 3-ROOM
 flat, gas range, good neighborhood; adults only
 120 E. ADAMS ST.

TO LET—STRICTLY MODERN FLAT, HIGH AND
sunny, sleeping porch, adults. 104 TOLUCA.
Phone 14445.

TO LET—NEW MODERN FOUR-ROOM FLAT,
101 and 103 141TH Second Avenue, between Ave
and 102nd Street.

TO LET—FLAT 4 ROOMS, MODERN AND NEW,
bath tub \$11.50; also 4-room flat, sleeping
porch, modern and new. 324 1st St. NORTH ST.

TO LET—BUNGALOW FLAT, CLOSER TO MODERN
suburbans, has garage. Phone HERRINGWAY
1414 102ND STREET.

TO LET—ATTRACTIVE NEW SUNNY FLAT,
4 rooms, select location, kitchen furnished. 1449
MADISON AVE.

TO LET—NEW BUNGALOW, THREE-ROOM FLAT,
bath, detached, walking distance; adults.
1441 W. THIRD ST.

TO LET—NEW AND MODERN 4 ROOM FLAT,
bath, sleeping porch, adults. 104 TOLUCA.

TO LET—NEW MODERN 2-BROOM FLAT, ALL modern features; water, heat, adults. 2823 S. MAIN, Mr. Dean. West 103. 2475.

TO LET—HEARTFUL SUNNY FLAT, GAS STOVE, hot and cold water, adults. 1428A WRIGHT ST. East 103. 2475.

TO LET—FIVE-BROOM UPPER NORTH FLAT, hot and cold water, adults. 509 VALENCIA. East 103. 2475.

TO LET—\$30 AND \$50 MODERN FOUR OR SIX ROOM BRICK CAT. 924 W. 17TH ST. East 103. 2475.

TO LET—UNCOMMONED 4-BROOM FLAT, ALL modern. WILSHIRE 3382.

TO LET—Furnished Flat.

TO LET—FURNISHED LOWER FLAT. POSITIVE-ly and exceptionally new and strictly up-to-date 4 rooms. East 103. 2475.

[illegible]

1-2-4-10 FINISHED FLATS, 4 AND 6 ROOMS
 with bath and near shopping, down located, near
 terminal, high-class. Washlake Court, ROYAL
 WEST PLAZA, Kitch. Enquire 211-1111.
 1-2-4-10 4-ROOM COMPLETELY FURNISHED
 with bath sat, nice, close in. ADUNA, 180
 10th St.
 1-2-4-10 10 WENTWICK DISTRICT, UPPER NEW
 house sat, completely furnished. Adults only.
 1-2-4-10 10 DONNEE BRK.
 1-2-4-10 10 DOWN LOWER PLAT, BEAUTIFULLY
 furnished, only \$35. 1825 S. DONNEE
 10th St. Washlake Court, Phone 2717.
 1-2-4-10 10 ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED FLATS, 4
 rooms and lower, 2557 HOOVER, near
 terminal, only \$45.
 1-2-4-10 10 4-ROOM FURNISHED NEAR
 LAUREL PARK, Cal 2222 W. EIGHTH ST.
 1-2-4-10 10 4-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT, APPL.
 10th St. DONNEE BRK.

FOR SALE—

[illegible]

Classified Advertisers.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, CHEAP. INQUIRE at postoffice, 1249 E. 50TH ST.

CONTRACTORS.

WILL BUILD TWO BUNGALOWS FROM 2 ROOMS to 5 rooms, including bath, for \$200 to \$300. Will build on lot or on vacant lots. Plans and estimates free. Address: 1249 E. 50TH ST.

Our free drafting department is at your service. We will draw plans for you. Address: 1249 E. 50TH ST.

WHEN YOU ARE READY TO BUILD AN APARTMENT OR BUILDING, OR TO REPAIR AND REBUILD, WILL PAY YOU TO SEE

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FOR SALE—Business Property.

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50110, on west side of Main st., between

30th and 31st, north of Main and Union st.

50115, 187 West Main st.

50115, W. 12th st., third lot west of Union

50115, 18th st., between Oxford and Western

50115, south side of W. Washington st., between

Robert and Oxford st.

3-story block at 641-643 N. Main st.

SEE OWNER

C. A. HANCOCK, 501 N. Main st.

Phone 1-1011

FOR SALE—LARGE AND FINEST OF THE

NEW TOWN OF

YAN NUTS

Center of the famous San Fernando Valley.

For a ranch (large or small)

For a safe and profitable investment.

For a profitable poultry raising.

SEE AND BE CONVINCED THERE IS NO

BETTER ANSWER.

FREE EXCURSION FROM HEADQUARTERS, 515

W. P. WINTHROP, 515 W. Main st., Phone 1-1011

FOR SALE—CHICKEN FARM

500 Chickens and 110 a Month.

22 miles from downtown.

RAMONA CANYON AND ADJOINING.

Plant of soil, ideal climate and a beautiful

view of mountains and orange groves. Lots

of fruit trees and hundreds of

chickens. Profitable as a poultry farm.

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THE CITY AND ENVIRONS.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE TODAY AND TOMORROW.

THEATERS.
Alhambra—*"Tales of the Arabian Nights"*. 7:30 p.m.
Arroyo—*"The Girl of the Year"*. 7:30 p.m.
Comedians—*"The Girl of the Year"*. 7:30 p.m.
Empire—*"The Girl of the Year"*. 7:30 p.m.
Grand—*"The Girl of the Year"*. 7:30 p.m.
Harvard—*"The Girl of the Year"*. 7:30 p.m.
Metropolitan—*"The Girl of the Year"*. 7:30 p.m.
Orpheum—*"The Girl of the Year"*. 7:30 p.m.
Palace—*"The Girl of the Year"*. 7:30 p.m.
Revue—*"The Girl of the Year"*. 7:30 p.m.
Shubert—*"The Girl of the Year"*. 7:30 p.m.
Union Square—*"The Girl of the Year"*. 7:30 p.m.

SPORTS.
Baseball—Los Angeles and Sacramento. 2:45 p.m.
Baseball—Los Angeles and Sacramento. 2:45 p.m.
Baseball—Los Angeles and Sacramento. 2:45 p.m.

Advertising.
Business and Business People.

BRIEFS.

Any poor girl, needing a home, friends, or advice, call on or address Mrs. M. Louise Coggeshall, matron of the Los Angeles Home for the Friendless, 2470 North Griffith avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Fer-Mil-lac, the great health drink. Better than ever. Write for free sample at Martin Bros., 327 W. 1st. Try it. It's our treat. L. A. Creamery Co. The Times Branch Office, No. 619 South Spring street. Advertisements and subscriptions taken.

VITAL RECORD.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:
ANDERSON—*SCHERMAN*, Harold N. Anderson, 21; Gertrude E. Scherman, 17.
ANDERSON—*ANDERSON*, Harold N. Anderson, 21; Gertrude E. Scherman, 17.
ANDERSON—*ANDERSON*, Harold N. Anderson, 21; Gertrude E. Scherman, 17.
ANDERSON—*ANDERSON*, Harold N. Anderson, 21; Gertrude E. Scherman, 17.
ANDERSON—*ANDERSON*, Harold N. Anderson, 21; Gertrude E. Scherman, 17.

DEATHS.

Name, age, place and date of birth.
ANDERSON, Mr. and Mrs. daughter, 1287 2nd street, Los Angeles, Cal., died September 26, 1913.
ANDERSON, Mr. and Mrs. daughter, 1287 2nd street, Los Angeles, Cal., died September 26, 1913.
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DIVORCE SUITS FILED.

ANDERSON, Paul J. against William D. Davis, 1287 2nd street, Los Angeles, Cal., filed September 26, 1913.
ANDERSON, Paul J. against William D. Davis, 1287 2nd street, Los Angeles, Cal., filed September 26, 1913.
ANDERSON, Paul J. against William D. Davis, 1287 2nd street, Los Angeles, Cal., filed September 26, 1913.

OFFICIAL DEATH LIST.

Name and place of death.
ANDERSON, Paul J., Los Angeles, Cal., died September 26, 1913.
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DEATHS.

With funeral announcements.
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PUNERAL NOTICE.

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GREAT CHURCH PLANS.

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The Exclusive Specialty House for Female Apparel

Myer Siegel & Co.

443-445-447 South Broadway

We have no branch store—no connection with other stores

To dress little folks comfortably and well is the mother's problem

It isn't a hard problem though if you have formed the habit of keeping in touch with our Children's Section. We carry everything they need—Dresses, Suits, Coats, Hats, Knit and Muslin Underwear—also good, dependable stockings and Sox. These are marked at prices that make it an economy to buy—rather than work and worry over making them at home.

Dorothea Dresses

In 2 to 10-year sizes are quaint, comfortable and practical. In solid white or white with hand-embroidery of pink or blue. Exceptional values at..... **\$2.75 up**

White Lawn Dresses

—of beautiful quality. Made French waist style and trimmed with pretty lace and fine embroidery. 2 to 6-year sizes—low priced at..... **\$2.00**

Boys' Blouse Suits

Snappy styles in colored gingham and chambray—also of white galates. Think of the time it takes to make a suit! You'll prefer to buy them for your boys at..... **\$1.50**

Rompers 50c & 75c Sweaters as low as \$1.25

Children's Belts priced from 25c

Furs, Ready-to-Wear, Made to Order, Remodeled

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"FASHION HINT"

SUGGESTION FOR COSTUME FOR AN AMERICAN IN MEXICO

Presume that, now the Balkan craze is over and the latest Parisian skirt is in vogue, the next step of the designers will be to work out something in tin or metal, a sort of Joan of Arc effect that will represent Mexican troubles.

Started to design a suit like that for men the other day, but the boys didn't have any tin shears to cut patterns with, so we have decided to stick to the same old policy of cutting our suits out of regular cloth, and just making sure that the quality is a little better than the other tailors show. Suits-to-order, \$20, \$30, \$40. Intermediate prices and better.

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The LOS ANGELES Times

XXIIND YEAR. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1913.—EDITORIAL SECTION. POPULATION 1,215,000 (1910)

INDUSTRIAL BUREAU ACTUALLY LAUNCHED.

New Chamber of Commerce Department Auspiciously Established When Business Men Report Success of Membership Campaign and Vote to Go Ahead—Enthusiastic Predictions of Bigger Pay Rolls.

A LARGELY attended meeting, presided over by President Kinney, the most important gathering in the history of the organization, the Industrial Bureau of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce was held last night. Members totaling 224 were reported with others that have been secured but not yet reported.

The success of the campaign during the past two weeks has been so great that there was no hesitation in taking the action necessary to make the department an accomplished fact. By unanimous vote the members of the Special Committee and members requested the directors of the chamber to appoint a permanent committee at their meeting next Wednesday and take such other steps as may be necessary to place the department on a working basis as soon as possible.

It was further agreed by rising vote that the campaign for new members be continued and each member present pledged to secure at least one additional member. Because of announcements that many membership programs have been developed in the past few days it was confidently predicted that the 250 mark will be reached within a few weeks.

President Kinney, G. A. Brock and J. P. Little were appointed a committee to draft a resolution specifically outlining and emphasizing the fact that one of the most important functions of the new bureau will be to assist and encourage home industries and home consumption. This was taken up at once and it was decided that the bureau will encourage undue competition to local industries here to overcome any of business.

Chairman Percy H. Clark, in calling on the meeting to order, congratulated the members of the bureau for their efforts in the past few days and said that the bureau was now on its feet and that the members of the bureau were now on its feet and that the members of the bureau were now on its feet.

N. B. Blackstone Co.

Visit our second floor showrooms today. From 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4 models will display all that is correct in Gowns, Wraps and Millinery.

Display of Latest Autumn Neckwear

So varied is the new collection of fall neck fixings, so different the styles from any shown in the past generation, that the utmost we can do is to impress upon you the importance of a visit to this department.

Fichus, Guimpes, Collars, Sets and Marabouts in styles without end.

Point Lierre, Filet, Hand-run Shadow, Venetian and Oriental laces are employed, also embroidered nets, Swisses, batistes and linens. Many pretty styles show a touch of color.

Malinette Ruches in black, white and black and white combinations are here in many novel styles. Malinette is moisture-proof.

Copies of French Blouses \$5.75 Fashion Show Special

The new Blouses deserve as much attention this season as the gowns. Styles were never so dainty and dressy, never so varied.

Beautiful waists of laces and nets, in white and ecru; charming models of chiffon or silk in colors to match or harmonize with the suit. All direct copies of the very latest Paris styles. \$5.75.

Move Fashions—Only the Best Here

The gloves we show are not excelled the world over; money cannot buy better. They are made by the most famous glove manufacturer expressly for the Blackstone store. They bear our own private stamp.

The autumn importations, embracing styles for all occasions, are now ready.

Fashion Show Exhibit of Late Bag Novelties

You will be tempted to discard your last season's bag after noting the trend of Fashion this fall, sure enough. Never were assortments more complete. Never were styles, shapes, colors and trimmings so positively new and smart looking.

Besides the host of new leather bags there are those of silk, of metal and beautiful beaded styles. No difficulty in choosing from this new line.

318-320-322 South Broadway

The Cooling Menu

Mountain Pears, Foothill Berries, Oranges, Seedless Grapes, Valencia Melons—something new, Artichokes, Sprouts, Young Okra, Cauliflower, etc.

LUDWIG-MATTHEWS CO., 133-135 South Main Street. Telephone: Main 550—Home A2288, F9487

BELOW-STAIRS TRAGEDY.

Laure of Chambermaidship, Enticed Bride Away from Husband; He Kills Himself.

Roy Carroll, a waiter, came here from Kansas several weeks ago. Within a few hours he had met and fallen in love with Anne Pauley, the belle below-stairs at the Rex Arms. They were married.

Before she went away on the honeymoon trip she called on her old friends at the apartment house and told them that it was "the little old cottage and rose vines" for her, a desire at last fulfilled.

When they returned from the trip and Carroll went to shuffling dishes again, the bride, too much spare time on her hands, longed for her chambermaidship. Despite her husband's objections she went back to work.

Carroll, alone in a little room in a downtown hotel, thought such an arrangement beyond enduring and swallowed carbolic acid yesterday. An hour later he was dead.

And the bride didn't even telephone the hospital.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

Poor Baby Reaching for Ball Bobbing in Bath Tumbles in to Fatal End.

Little Marie Mead, 20 months old, was just old enough to throw her colored ball and get it again. When her mother, Mrs. Rose Mead, No. 1160 East Forty-second street, undressed the child yesterday and laid her on a chair beside a bath tub of boiling water, she gave the baby the colored ball.

The mother hurried to the hydrant to get cold water for the bath. Marie threw her ball into the tub of boiling water. The ball bobbed over to the other side of the tub. Little Marie tumbled off the chair after the ball, and was scalded so severely that death came to her relief from agony in a few hours.

Registered Woe.

MOVING PICTURE OF INFELICITY.

ETERNAL THREE AND AN ICE WAGON THE CAST.

The Elusive Former Husband in His New Automobile With His Fair Employer, Might Have Escaped His Nemesis Had Luck Not Stacked the Cards Against Him.

Here is a moving picture of domestic infelicity in which there was no camera to catch the changing action, although the principals were constantly on the move.

While Mrs. Pauline McMaster, No. 437 Irolo street, was chasing her husband with an order to appear at court and show cause why he hadn't paid alimony to her, he was breezing along the highway in an automobile with Mrs. Nora E. Hutchins, his fair employer, who conducts a rubber goods store on South Broadway.

It was just as well that the camera didn't follow the drama for while McMaster, whose initials are W. H., and who is an accountant, was driving his car along Washington street an ice wagon was standing near Berendo. McMaster plowed his auto into it and cracked the ice, his fair companion's nose and dress and sundry parts of his machine.

All this time, Mrs. McMaster, his former wife, was on the hunt for him. She employed William L. Lady, an attorney in the Hollingsworth building, to find her former husband and see that he was served with papers to appear in court and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

Attorney Lady did the best he could, but not having a sixth sense he failed to hide in the ice wagon and wait for the auto. Instead, he waited until McMaster took Mrs. Hutchins to the Receiving Hospital. Then he got a line on the elusive defendant.

McMaster was served yesterday with papers in two cases. One of them is a summons in a civil action brought by his former wife and demanding that he pay her \$400 in alimony he borrowed. The other is an order from Judge Monroe, summoning him to appear in court next Monday afternoon and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for failing to pay his former wife \$50 in back alimony.

MORE BAD TROUBLE.

An action was brought in the United States District Court yesterday by the Murphy Wall Bed Co. against the Bed Company, alleging infringement of a patent for a disappearing bed originally granted to William L. Murphy of San Francisco. An injunction and accounting of profits are asked by the orators.

To the Superior Court.

MRS. NELSON IS HELD AS COOK'S ACCOMPLICE.

MRS. ROSE NELSON was held to answer to the Superior Court yesterday without bail by Justice Young on the charge of having murdered her husband, Frank E. Nelson. The State admits that the actual killing was done by James F. Cook, but the law makes an accomplice equally guilty with the principal.

Mrs. Nelson showed very little emotion. As on the previous day she kept the heavy veil drawn over her face and talked neither with her counsel nor with the officers who escorted her from and to the County Jail.

Attorney Jones argued for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that Cook, the confessed slayer of Nelson, was the sole witness against the defendant. Nelson, the committing magistrate held that the evidence that Mrs. Nelson and Cook frequently went to various rooming houses corroborated the story told by Cook.

TO STOP ABUSE OF MANN ACT.

Department of Justice Will Fix Its Meaning.

This Interpretation Would Have Saved Caminetti.

Local Cases Held Up Pending Ruling by Courts.

Notice, unofficial, but backed by unquestioned authority, was received at the Federal building yesterday of an order to be made in a few days by the Department of Justice, which promises to revolutionize prosecutions under what is known as the Mann white slave act.

The change will provide that hereafter no arrests are to be made in such cases, unless the testimony will show conclusively that the offender took the woman from one State to another, and profited commercially by her improper acts. In a word, that alleged violations of the Mann act, involving only the one man and woman and the transportation of the latter, may be considered otherwise, and that the prosecution of such persons will be left for the most part, and for a time at least, to the State courts.

The recent opinion delivered by United States Judge Pollock, at Topeka, Kan., in which he held that, in order to secure a conviction for violation of the Mann act in his court, it would be necessary for the government to show that the offender had profited commercially by the acts of the woman, has cast doubt as to the legality of prosecutions where such a condition of affairs cannot be shown.

THE JOHNSON PRECEDENT.

In the Jack Johnson case, which came before the United States Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus, the contention of the government that it was not necessary to show such profit, was in effect sustained, but it is claimed by those who are in touch with the situation that the dictum of the court did not go far enough to establish the right of Congress to prohibit the taking of a woman from one State to another for an immoral purpose. It is believed that in the Dicks-Caminetti appeal the question will be settled for all time. The court will use the soft pedal on prosecutions of that character.

The section of the Mann act that is interpreted by the Johnson precedent would seem to be plain enough, for it provides that any person who knowingly transports or causes to be transported, or aids or assists in obtaining transportation, for, or in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, any woman or girl for any immoral purpose, or with the intent or purpose to induce such, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 and be imprisoned not more than five years.

LOCAL INTERPRETATION.

Assistant District Attorney Archibald, who has assisted in the preparation of a number of cases of this character, is of the opinion that the law applies even if it cannot be shown that the man has profited commercially by the woman's acts. He argues that Congress gave jurisdiction by virtue of the fact that there is carriage in interstate commerce in taking the woman to the adjoining State.

It is similar to the use of the mails, he said, and to apply in decent language to another, but there is no penalty for such an act unless the language is placed in a letter, or a threat cannot be sent on a postal card or written on the back of an envelope without the use of the mails. In a word, that acts of immorality will be punished by the government, provided the machinery of transportation that is under the jurisdiction of the government is employed to carry out such acts.

Archibald says that in his opinion Judge Pollock was entirely wrong in his interpretation of the law now on the statute books.

There are a number of important actions already begun, looking to the prosecution of offenders under the Mann act, which are generally understood these will be probably held at bay until some definite decision is reached.

FOR CITRUS PRODUCTS.

Eastern Company With Many Plants Purpose Having Largest Here—Official Seed Growers.

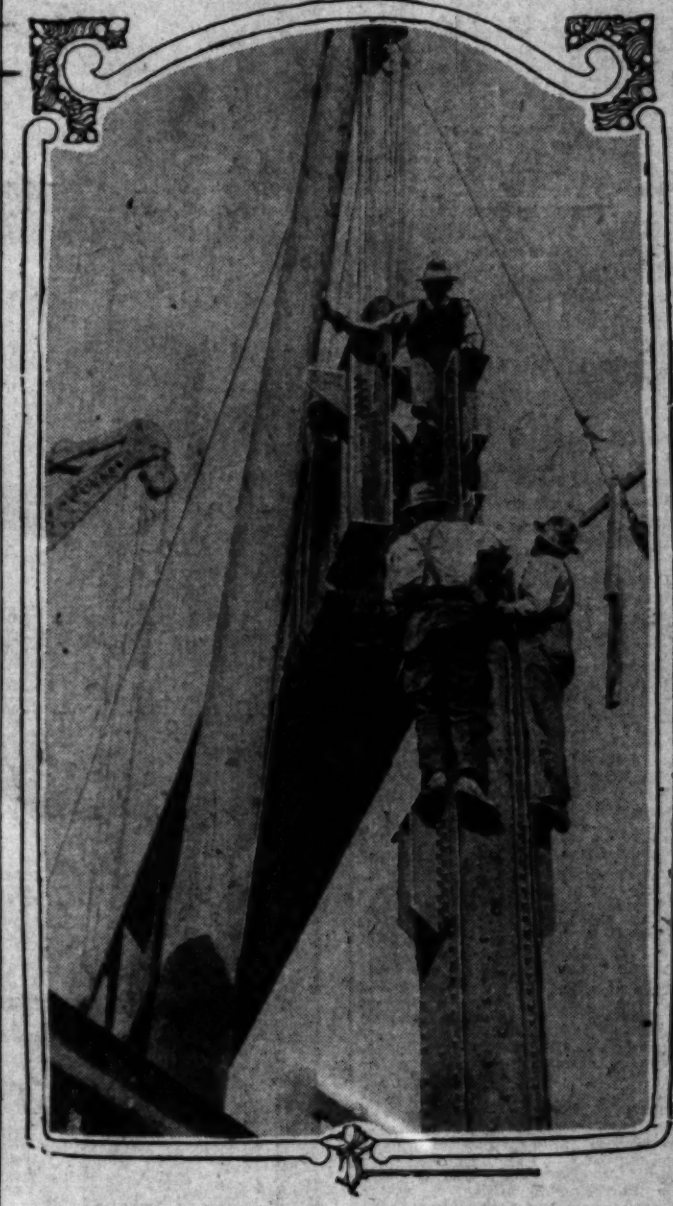
Walter Wade Akers of Boston left here yesterday to make a tour of all Southern California cities which touch important citrus-growing districts. The lemon growers will give him the glad hand, because he has found something to do with every kind of lemon, from the first of the season to the last, and his company will spend \$1,000,000 in doing it.

Akers is an official of the Buena Vista Fruit Company, which has headquarters at Boston and plants in Cuba, Italy, Spain, the Philippine Islands and Hawaii. He states he has a deal here this week for three acres within the Vernon city limits and close to the railroad track. The company intends to at first confine its local efforts to the manufacture of citrate lemon oil and by-products.

This concern handles everything in the world in the way of canned or preserved fruit or any product of fruit, and it purposes having the largest of its many plants in this city.

Akers said the local field has been overlooked in this respect for a long time and that his own company has been waiting for the opening of the

The Biggest Piece of Steel in the City.



Lifting a mammoth steel girder into place yesterday afternoon at the auditorium of the Trinity Episcopal Church, South, now building at Ninth street and Grand avenue. The girder weighs 82,850 pounds and is said to be the largest used in any building in Los Angeles.

REAR A PILLAR OF THE CHURCH.

LARGEST GIRDER EVER RAISED STANDS FOR TRINITY.

Safely Lands in Place to Support Dome of New Church—Two Hoisting Engines Used to Handle Mighty Beam of Steel—Special Truck Built to Convey It.

A steel box girder, weighing 82,850 pounds, and to be the largest ever raised in Los Angeles, was swung into place yesterday afternoon in the framework of the fourth story of the auditorium of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Ninth street and Grand avenue.

The girder's tremendous size is because it will be the main support of the immense dome of the building. The steel beam was made in Pittsburgh and shipped to Los Angeles on two box cars. A truck was built especially to haul it to the site of the building. Sixteen horses were needed to draw the truck.

The lifting of the girder was witnessed by John L. Brickett, general manager of the Buena Vista Fruit Company, which has the general contract for erecting the building, members of the board of stewards and a score of others.

Two hoisting engines were used in lifting the beam. The engines had to stop several times to generate more steam. It seemed so that it could get better shipping rates and find an easy way to the markets of the whole world.

There always is just a little tension among the workers when a girder as large as that is being lifted into place, Brickett explained. "We take every precaution, but always there is a chance for something to happen and we are a bit relieved when its over."

FOR CITRUS PRODUCTS.

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Walter Wade Akers of Boston left here yesterday to make a tour of all Southern California cities which touch important citrus-growing districts. The lemon growers will give him the glad hand, because he has found something to do with every kind of lemon, from the first of the season to the last, and his company will spend \$1,000,000 in doing it.

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NEW OIL WAR ON SKY'S EDGE.

More Wells to Dot Residence Section of Hollywood?

Board of Public Works Head Says It Means Fight.

Pellissier Decision Basis of Property Protest.

Basing his opinion on the decision of Judge Fithian in the Superior Court in the case of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, representing Mrs. Marie Julia Pellissier against F. H. Allen and the Southern Refining Company, President Handley of the Board of Public Works declared yesterday that the Espee Placer Mining Company will be enjoined from developing any of the property that this company has filed on in the Hollywood district.

The alleged movement to establish oil wells in the growing portion of Los Angeles will be squelched if the board is allowed its way, and residence property owners will be protected from any such invasion of oil wells. "It was surprising to me to hear that some of my friends were being approached with offers of stock in a company that expects to develop property in the Hollywood section," said President Handley, "and naturally, I took a decided stand against it. It seems inconceivable that stock operations on this basis should be possible." He expressed an intention to further investigate the matter.

The Espee Placer Mining Company, on August 14, filed a notice of location for mineral properties, including petroleum, crude oil, naphtha gas and asphaltum on the southeast corner of section 11, township 11, north range 14, a territory of 140 acres lying between Santa Monica avenue and Sunset boulevard, Gower street and Western avenue. The County Recorder's books show that the locators, who are also officials and directors in the company, which is said to be promoting the project, are F. D. Wilson, F. H. Masters, Dr. E. D. Scadden, Leslie L. Dyer, F. L. Myers, George L. Dawley, J. J. Schults and H. L. Hall.

Little information as to the intentions or the operations of the Espee company was obtainable last night. The moving spirit in the affair, F. D. Wilson, is inspecting some other claims in which he is interested near Banning. J. H. Masters, another official, is in the East. A. P. Blackmer, said to be the company's broker, could not be reached.

Dr. Scadden declared that he is not

(Continued on Second Page.)

New Victor Records For October—Ready Today

With popular sentimental songs in great demand, the new Victor Selections for this month will be sure to please you. From the October lists we have selected these listed below as among the choicest. You must be sure to hear them today.

- 17397—"Dear Old Girl"—(Harry Macdonough-Hayden Quartet). "On the Banks of the Wabash"—(American Quartet).
- 17414—"Where Did You Get That Girl?"—(Walter Van Brunt). "That Naughty Melody"—(Billy Murray).
- 35313—"Underneath the Cotton Moon"—(Conway's Band). "I Love Her, Oh, Oh, Oh"—(Conway's Band).
- 35318—"A Modern Eve"—(Conway's Band). "Tout Paris Waltz"—(Conway's Band).
- 70101—"Rob Roy, 'Who Can Tell Me Where She Dwells?"—(Henrietta Wakefield and Frank Pollock).
- 89068—"Elegie"—(Caruso and Elman).
- 35317—"Free Masonry"—(Col. Edw. M. L. Ehlers). "Masonic Charity"—(Col. Edw. M. L. Ehlers).
- 17398—"The Whistlers"—(Conway's Band). "Whistling Johnnies"—(Conway's Band).
- 35314—"Symphony in B Minor"—(Victor Concert Orchestra). "Symphony in B Minor", 2nd movement—(Victor Concert Orchestra).
- 84380—"In the Gloaming"—(Orred-Harrison).
- 17408—"The 79th Highlanders' Farewell to Gibraltar"—(Sutcliffe Troupe). "Highland Lullaby" and "My Love, She's But a Lassie Yet"—(Sutcliffe Troupe).
- 17392—"All of the Girls"—Medley—(Conway's Band). "Hungarian Rag"—(Conway's Band).
- 31887—"Gems from the 'Belle of New York'"—(Victor Light Opera Company).
- 74308—"Sicilienne and Rigaudon"—(Mischa Elman).
- 65440—"Hawaiian Records, 'Maui Girl'"—(Hawaiian Quintette). "Hawai Ponci and Aloha Oe"—(Pryor's Band).

Hear Them Today or This Evening

If you are unable to come today to hear these choice Selections, make it a point to come this evening. The store will be open. Two selections by Geraldine Farrar, who comes to Los Angeles in the near future, are in the October lists.

Geo. J. Birkel Co.

30 YEARS IN BUSINESS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
446-448 South Broadway

Train's Camp

Print, 18, both of Santa

...the eyelids are drawn open, the cuter

court as reason for Fenstuding the case for a new trial. Konda claimed in his complaint that he sold property for Fay, on which the amount of commission claimed should have been paid. Fay claimed to have revoked Konda's commission as agent, before the transaction took place, and is alleged to have made the sale on his own account.

SAMOA AND SOUTH SEAS

Shortest Line
Quickest Time

Glorious steamer, Lloyd 100A1, (10,000 tons disp.) of Sydney Short Line sailing every two weeks.

\$110 HONOLULU (ROUND TRIP) CLASS SYDNEY \$300

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Variety tours including Java, China, Japan and Round the World. Good for families.

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Or A. M. Culver, 334 S. Spring St.

LAND AMERICA LINE

PARIS-LONDON-ROTTERDAM
Paris-New Sailings, Tuesday, 16 a.m.
Rotterdam-New, Wednesday, Oct. 21
Oct. 28 Rotterdam-New, Oct. 29
New-Rotterdam, Nov. 5
Rt. Rine Co. with Security Trust and
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THE OLD ARGUMENT.
 Occasionally we see a believer in the doctrine of free will who seems to be caught just in the web of destiny, but who ever heard of a fatalist living a life of freedom?

WHY PARIS AT ALL?
 It seems to us that much of our fashion talk is backward. Why is everything just from Paris? Would it not be better to have Paris showing the latest creations from Los Angeles?

HARDLY WORTH IT.
 A Chicago vegetarian says that if people would eat no meat they could live a hundred years. Perhaps a man placed under such a penalty would not care to suffer that long.

THE RIGHT IDEA.
 The Postmaster-General says he wants big business men to fill all important post-offices. The man who has made a failure of his own affairs is not a good man to trust with the large enterprises of government.

A TAIL APPEALS.
 A Josephine Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, ate another press dinner at Indianapolis. He seems to be the grand little coffee feeder of the present administration, but we will bet that William Bryan can drink the most grape juice and collect the largest fees.

INCIVIL.
 A preacher who had been investigated and acquitted by a commission of church authorities collapsed when he learned that he would be tried a second time. We did not know that it was American to jeopardize a man's liberty twice for any one alleged offense.

FORGETTING THINGS.
 A Los Angeles man who lost his identity in an eastern city for a week has come back to himself. During that time he lost track of 1918 and some valuable papers. We trust that he did not also lose a wife and a character. Trivial affairs like a family are often lost to view in cases of confused personality.

DESTRUCTIVE.
 Now that the New York Republicans have an acceptable platform all they have to do to win is to keep Roosevelt speaking in the Central American. "Destiny to a franchise" would not sound picturesque twice in succession, although Roosevelt's brand of politics could doubtless accomplish it if he should again have the nerve to pose as a Republican.

DISAPPOINTING.
 The advance agent of Mrs. Pankhurst has been suppressed by New York suffragists on account of her fiery speech. This is most unkind. The public has been keyed up to expect a real time when the redoubtable Emmeline arrives. We will not yet despair. We don't believe anything could suppress Mrs. Pankhurst. If she should blow herself up with one of her own bombs she would land on her feet speaking.

MAKING GOOD.
 No woman is doing more to spread the fame of Los Angeles than Ruth Comfort Mitchell, who, in spite of her youth, is gaining world-wide renown for her clever plays as staged by Julius Steger and others. This last week she has been played at the Orpheum, while New York's Broadway has seen more than one of her productions. Her home city is proud of her.

THE LAST PROOF.
 They say that Sulzer solicited the support of Tammany Hall when he wanted to be elected Governor of New York. If that is true, of course he is a bad man and ought to be sent to church or to the penitentiary as a counter-irritant. Everybody knows that no one could have anything to do with Tammany Hall and come out clean, but what a dreadful shock it is to the public to suspect that Richard Tammany had anything to do with the election of a Democratic Governor or, for that matter, of a President!

FORCED TO CLOSE.
 Owing to an insufficient number of nurses to attend to all cases, since they must operate under the eleventh-hour law for women, the Children's Hospital in San Francisco has been compelled to close the doors of its contagious pavilion, the best equipped building of its character on the Pacific Coast. The poorer classes, whose children have benefited most from the charity of this noble institution, will necessarily be the chief sufferers.

Only last week a case of diphtheria had to be turned away because the eleventh-hour law made it impossible for the nurses to attend to it. Fathers and mothers will consider carefully the part our Governor has played in bringing about this unnatural state of things. They will remember it when he offers himself for re-election. A picture of the suffering little ones unable to obtain hospital treatment should embellish his official stationery and political pamphlets. To such a machine-making politician as Hiram Johnson the vote of the laboring man may seem more important than the suffering of helpless children. But mothers have voices and they will use them for the sake of humanity, not to aid any political clique.

OPIMUM IN CHINA.
 For many years the governments of China, both local and general, have endeavored to suppress the sale and use of opium. In these attempts they have been steadily baffled by the government of Great Britain. The cultivation of the poppy in China has been forbidden by law. Opium is made in British India, and all efforts to exclude it from coming into China have been rendered abortive by the power and vigilance of Great Britain. The superintendent of the Shanghai customs reports that there are now 20,000 chests of opium stored in the settlements, not including those which have not passed the customs.

"China," says the Atlas Syndicate News—a journal published in Peking by the International Reform Bureau—"would like to have the importation of opium stopped at once and get rid of the evil from a patriotic standpoint to save the strength of her people and make ready for her new national life. Although the auction sales have ceased in India, she wants to save the financial drain on her country that would be incurred if forced to purchase the 20,000 chests of opium now accumulated at the treaty port of Shanghai."

There are two simultaneous proposals to use \$1,250,000 of the Boxer indemnity fund which China must pay to Great Britain for losses suffered by British subjects during the Boxer uprising. One of these proposals is to devote this amount to a British university in Central China. The other is to devote it to the destruction or reshipping to India of the stocks of opium accumulated in Hongkong and the treaty ports.

"A writer in the London Times," says the Peking News, "asserts that the anti-opium crusade in Great Britain has suffered from 'unbalanced sentimentalism,' such as the Chinese government has always been prompt to exploit for purposes which have nothing sentimental about them. He hopes that the question of the indemnity is not destined similarly to become a subject for the activities of benevolent visionaries, and points out that the British share of the indemnity was most carefully computed as compensation for losses and that, moreover, the British taxpayer would have to pay for any remission."

Great Britain not only refused to consent to either a deportation or a destruction of the opium in the warehouses; she declines to cease transporting opium from India to China. With brutal candor she replies to the remonstrances of the Chinese government against the traffic by saying that the opium trade involves large financial issues and it is the question of pounds and shillings that in the end decides such matters. It seems to be on the part of the British government an acceptance of the words of Tennyson that "the jungle of the guinea helps the hurt that honor feels," as is extremely doubtful, the honor of Britain feels any hurt or ever did feel any hurt at forcing Indian opium upon China.

GIVE AMERICANS A CHANCE.
 That the government, as well as an individual, should have the benefit of advantages accruing from competition is something few will dispute. Yet it is a question whether any actual good to the country will result from the "penalty-wise, pound foolish" policy which the Democratic administration at Washington seems determined upon. For the first time in many years American warships are to be equipped, in part at least, from foreign sources. Secretary of the Navy Daniels rejected bids for turbines for the big battleship now under construction. He has accepted one from a British manufacturer. The Secretary asserts that the American bids were three times that of the British concern. It has also been announced that the Secretary has decided to "turn down" American offers of armor plate for the battleship and secure the material from abroad, and that shells of English make will be furnished to the navy.

It would seem to be an unhappy time for such a departure. The Philadelphia Ledger, alluding to the recently-celebrated Perry centenary, remarks: "Among the rings with 'We have met the enemy and they are ours.' Not only had Perry beaten an enemy trained under the great Nelson, but he did it with ships built at home and in the crudest fashion. That made it a genuine American triumph, for everything from rigging to the man behind the guns was American." The Ledger admits that times may change, but adds: "Just the same, a feeling of regret will stir the nation that its navy is to have any British equipment. It ought not to be so. A land that can send its mechanical equipment to every part of the globe, that can reap the harvests of Russia, draw the trains in Palestine, span the rivers of Africa and light the homes of India should have a pride in its navy so high that every part of all its craft should be made in America."

That sentiment will receive widespread approval and is heartily endorsed by The Times. It represents no narrow, provincial spirit, but a proper pride in American resourcefulness and enterprise. If Secretary Daniels felt impelled to reject American bids because he considered them too high in getting the vast difference between American and English wages he could not advertise again and give others a chance or afford original bidders an opportunity to look the ground over and decide whether, even in spite of high American wages, they could not do better. There is no doubt that most Americans would prefer to see their warships, the pride of their nation, built in America by American labor and entirely of American materials, even though some of them voluntarily worked for lower wages to accomplish the patriotic result. In other words, American Secretary of the American Navy Daniels should have given and still should give Americans a chance.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN IRELAND.
 A Dublin correspondent writes from reliable and unquestionable sources, has made a thorough exposition of the industrial conditions in Ireland from which The Times makes the following condensation:

Five years ago, one James Larkin, ostensibly a labor-union leader, but secretly and actually a syndicalist, made his advent in Belfast as a collector of funds for the Dockers' Union.

He used the money he obtained not for the benefit of the Dockers' Union, but to form a new society which became the nucleus of the present Transport and General Workers' Union.

For this misappropriation of funds and for misrepresentations made in obtaining them he was prosecuted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. He was released by the Lord Lieutenant. The promise he achieved in consequence of his trial, conviction and pardon insured to his advantage and resulted in a rapid and large increase of the union founded by him and "Larkinism" became for Ireland what syndicalism is for France.

Mr. Larkin recognized that there was a body of unskilled labor which belonged to no union and was therefore entirely unorganized. These laborers formed a very large section of the Dublin working-class population. They adopted the minute instructions given by French syndicalist experts as to how to stop industries in which electricity is the motive power—how to put steam boilers out of order, how to corrode boiler tubes with acids and to ruin dynamos and piston rods, how to put dynamos and transformers out of running and how to destroy underground cables. Special instructions were given as to how to stop the mining of coal or its output from the mine or its transportation on railroads; and if the fuel reaches its destination, then to set the pockets on fire and have the coal burn in the yards instead of the furnaces.

Their pernicious activities were limited in their operation and did not attract a great deal of attention until about two years ago, when, during the railway strike, Larkin and the transport union at once sprang into prominence.

Then there came upon the scene a new element in the Dublin labor war, including William Murphy. He owned the Irish Independent, the paper with the largest circulation in Ireland. He was chairman of the Dublin Tramways Company. He was a staunch advocate of industrial freedom and a foe of all kinds of law-breaking and law-evasion, whether indulged in by employers or by workmen.

He set about the task of breaking up syndicalism by various means. He was a strategist as well as a determined fighter. Although bitterly opposed in every way to Mr. Nugent, president of the Transport Workers' Union, he encouraged him in the formation of that union, for the reason that he foresaw that every man who could be induced to join such a union would be lost to Larkin and his syndicalism. In every way in his power, consequently, Mr. Murphy encouraged the formation of the tramwaymen's union, with the result that today it is the men of the tramway union who have remained loyal to their employers.

Ten years before the general strike declared by Larkin, Murphy forestalled him by proclaiming a general lockout, his object being to crush Larkinism by impoverishing its adherents.

A curious condition of the struggle is the quasi-neutrality of the Catholic church. The Archbishop of Dublin has issued instructions to his priests on pain of instant dismissal not to lean to one side or the other. For the church to oppose Larkin and to side with the employers would be for it to lose its hold upon the people. On the other hand, to support Larkin against the employers would be to encourage syndicalism and socialism, which is the nightmare of the Roman church in every country.

George Jacob, the great biscuit manufacturer in Dublin, closed his works and locked out 3000 men. Mr. Jacob declared that there was no prospect of any permanent peace till James Larkin was removed from Ireland.

Mr. Jacob is not opposed, and the employers of labor generally in Dublin are not in any way opposed, to trade-unionism, but regard the demands of Larkin and the Irish transport workers as extravagant.

"As every concession is a signal for greater demands, the employer's position would soon become intolerable if these were granted. A year ago Mr. Jacob voluntarily reduced the working hours from fifty-five to fifty per week and increased wages, but this did not exempt the firm from bitter attacks. The vast majority of their workmen, Mr. Jacob declared, would be delighted to see their employers win, but dare not disobey the union's orders, as they fear attacks upon their wives and children, for the transport union would stop at nothing.

Tired of It.



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Now and then the bottom seems to drop out of life for a man or a woman and they are tempted to say that nothing is left to make the game worth while. They get the cart before the horse. They have mistaken some incident for the main event. The love and the friendship along the way may be a part of the harvest, but they are apart from the sower and the planting. Work is the answer and the healing. When everything else fails, work remains. It takes a flood of emotion and directs it into channels of usefulness instead of waste. It fixes the attention on objects of pleasure and not of pain. It offers purpose and not neglect. It occupies itself with facts and not with dreams. It is the objective and not the subjective. It may be seen and touched. It does not change for some other person. It never grows bitter nor old. It gives something to a man for all he gives to it. He may give unstintingly and never be requited. We may praise life for a little while of health or love or triumph, but in all the forever of a man's being the will to man complain while his work is left to him. Furthermore, the workman in good faith finds the kingdom to which all things are added.

UNCLE WALT.
 The poet philosopher.
 The people live in Mexico, and there our eyes are bent, to see the country thrive and grow beneath good government. When old Dias had the helm, we called him Satan's tool; "there'll be no progress in that realm until the people rule!" And now the people have full sway; they exercise their might; they burn down villages by day, and butcher folks by night. They're spreading freedom o'er the land, that boon for which they steal and kill and burn. The people cannot write or read, they know not why they fight; they only know each lawless deed brings them a strange delight. All masterless they go their ways, with musket, sword and dirk, and moreover, in coming days, will they set down to work. The flag of license they have held too long to let it go; when one uprising has been quelled, another one will grow. Dead men are lying, stark and cool, beneath the Aztec skies; and why complain? The people rule—we know that rule is wise. Or Mexico we should not sob—her destiny is clear; some say that government by mob is what we're needing here.

WALT MASON.
 [Copyright, 1918, by George Matthew Adams.]
Homespun Homilies.
 [St. Louis Republic.] Gabe Took's whole of some winnifolks spend their whole of their lives hopin' to git a chance to talk to a fortune teller, jes' to be made more miserable.

There's health goes out to buy it, love takes all her bargains off other display table.

Congressmen has a way of knowin' more about appropriations than they does about expenditures.

There's jes' as much to write about around their whistlin' posts as there is in the tenement districts.

Ain't nobody yit ever learned a way to keep imagination from exaggeratin'?

We cuss their tariff when it's the tinkers we have it in for.

If it ain't one thing, or somethin' else, then it's their grasshoppers.

Glue smells better 'n it sticks.

Penalty of Lying to Wife.
 [Pittsburgh Dispatch:] "Don't lie to your wife. Don't break any vows." If you do you will suffer as one young man suffered, in the opinion of a young woman who attended the question and answer meeting of the Theosophical Society at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago. He lied to his wife in his former incarnation and now everyone knows it. She—her identity was not disclosed—sent the following question to the platform:

"A bright young man friend of mine has a habit of uttering. Naturally this is a great detriment to his business career. What was the karma (cause)?"

"Well," said Mrs. Marie Russak, an expert in the occult, "he must have lied to his wife. I know of one case in Madras where a man is mute because he lied to his wife. Anyone who habitually told untruths in his former incarnations suffers that way—justly, too."

A Thaw Illumination.
 [Detroit Free Press:] Until the Thaw case broke loose again there were people who thought that the habeas corpus was a disease.

Satan Always Busy.
 [Rochester Democrat:] The morality of the drama is creating as much concern in New York now as the cabaret caused a few months ago. The metropolis no sooner settles down to be good than it finds Satan plotting some new iniquity.

BY WAY OF VARIETY

BY EUGENE BROWN

Songs of 'th' Stars.
 The day was dark and gloomy and when nightfall settled down, it seemed to spread a funeral pall over the dismal town. There was no note of cheeriness; there was no hint of mirth—a soulful sigh of sadness spread o'er a solemn earth. The tariff had been tinkered and had left a wild unrest; All Mexico was fretful and Huerta was a pest; The home team had been beaten—there were many bills to pay. When a man who had lumbago was feebly heard to say: "A-sighin' and a-cryin' tonight; Things never will look bright; I got cold feet, And I cannot eat, And my liver and my lungs ain't right—Um-ta-ra-da!" I'm a-weepin' and a-wailin' tonight; For Woodie won't show any light; There's the deuce to pay, In Washington—That's why I'm a-cryin' tonight."

There were panic throats from Gotham; there was dry rot in the South. While bolshewik Billy Bryan was a-shootin' off his mouth; The pruned crop was a failure, and forest fires loomed red; While children in Hoboken were a-cryin' loud for bread; There were floods in old Kentucky; there were feuds in Tennessee; But there were no beans in Boston, and in Newport was no tea; While Harry Thaw or Bixby were a-dillin' half a page, A man who had lumbago was heard to sadly rage: "I'm a-sighin' and a-cryin' tonight; Things never will look right; My girl ran away From me today With a man that a dog wouldn't bite—Um-ta-ra-da. I feel like I wanted to fight. There's the deuce to pay In Washington—That's why I'm a-cryin' tonight."

The First Fashion Show.
 Just nine thousand years ago this September month Nimrod Oomph, chief of Cliff Dwellers' Union No. 1, appeared at the entrance of his cave armed with his trusty stone ax and a quarrelsome disposition. Hastily kissing Nabisco, his wife, good-by, he plunged in the jungle in the direction of what is now Griffith Park, but was then the tangled wilderness of an unkempt world. Nimrod was in search of game—and big game at that.

In the forest that fateful day he came upon the huge and terrible bronchosaurs with its gleaming tusks and ponderous frame. But Nimrod knew no fear. Gripping his ax in his brawny hands he attacked the monster and there was a battle worthy the epic pen of a Homer. The brush was beaten down and the earth torn up in that frenzied struggle, but before lightning the mighty hunter—bruised and bleeding, but triumphant—retreated to his cavern with the beautiful but still reeking pelt of the huge bronchosaurs. This was stretched on poles over the entrance of his rocky home. There it presently engaged the eye of the peevish wife of Mazuma Mazatlan, medicine man of the Mound Builders, who occupied the neighboring flat, built of reinforced concrete.

Mrs. Mazatlan gazed with envy for some moments, and when Mrs. Oomph came to the mouth of her cave she greeted her with: "That's no curtain," answered Mrs. Oomph, with asperity. "Tis me new Easter wrap which Nimrod got me from the river."

"Tell me, Mrs. Mazatlan, that it's no goat I'm showin' ye, but the beautiful and fashionable fur of the great bronchosaurs, and if your leading husband didn't keep his skin so full of his own medicine he might get a one like it to keep ye from shame."

By this time Mazatlan himself had come out of his mound and was examining himself in the doorway. He had heard something of what had now become an altercation. "What's the matter, Gladys?" he called. "Matter?" exclaimed the woman. "Sure, do you stand by and see the wife of your bosom insulted by the frivolous companion of a whickered armadillo?"

"Not that anyone knows of," replied Mazuma. "Who's been calling you names?"

"Tis yourself, Mazuma, they're calling names. This pop-eyed woman says ye're a loafer with a shure on," whispered Gladys. "And Mr. Oomph will back up all I say about your worthless husband," shrieked the now excited Nabisco.

"Sure he will," exclaimed the bruised hero, suddenly stepping from behind the dangling pelt.

"Now that I see you," retorted Mazuma. "I want to say that ye have an ugly face. I don't like the looks of it, and if I can cut off your ears 'twill be a great improvement."

With that he seized a heavy stone hatchet and, wielding it with both hands, started for Nimrod.

Chief Oomph was tired, but courageous, and was eager to meet blow with blow. With his own ponderous weapon, he turned on his foe and in an instant the battle was on. Their implements of death crashed together and were broken in the shock of conflict. Then it was a hand-to-hand struggle, a grasping for throats. Nimrod was the more powerful of the two and seizing his adversary about the shoulders he swung him round and round until his hind legs were worn to stumps on the jagged rocks. But all this time Mazuma was tearing at his whiskers and neck. Huge handfuls of hair were torn out by the roots, until Nimrod's entire face seemed peeling off, until at length both contestants were lying bleeding and unconscious on the earth, helpless to do each other further harm.

The wives then dragged their battered fragments to their several homes, and in their rude way administered first aid to the injured.

And all the time the proud pelt of the bronchosaurs, with its rich coloring of black and orange, rippled in the breeze of the afternoon.

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Pen Points: By the

Simply another case of

The pecky Albanians appear to be Peck's Bad Boy of the eastern states of it.

The Ulsterites are organizing a home rule in Ireland. That is the way to get on.

Why not have the navy do a bit of auvering about the halls of the Legislature?

President Wilson long ago decided that sometimes it is better to say no and play golf.

If the Democrats had it to do over they would not put so many promises in that Baltimore platform.

The fall rush to beautiful Southern California has begun. All trains have the engines pointed westward.

The New York World has offered \$5000 a year if it will stop printing "Mex" or "Confed."

New York physicians are all out about the Pirokosi serum. Any one who has tried the Friedmannski brand?

The announcement that George M. Dyer has begun his last season as an actor will be received with mingled emotions.

Starch baths are recommended for a figure. But after the stuff had on it would a fellow be able to sit down?

The Democrats of New Jersey have elected Fiedler for Governor, but when the really new is a spit-ball artist in the way in 1918.

The leaping tuna are reported to be Malibu coast, probably leaping from the rocks along the rocky shores in the vicinity.

The fact that Uncle Joe Cramer made another fight for Congress was to recall the name of the fellow who had last fall.

New York no doubt wants Harry back in order to prevent other states having him on their hands. That's the idea for you.

Quite clever in President Wilson is the Secretary of State who would hang himself so that he won't be in the way in 1918.

Polo practice will soon begin in Mexico. This is the game where it is the best to have ponies that know what to do and how to do it.

The wife of Alfred Harding, the man who has sued for divorce, she will probably aver in her petition that her husband has been in tenia.

The operator at a local soda fountain has just been made father of triplets. The know of anybody in a better position to stand the financial strain.

Thursday, October 3, has been set by Gov. Johnson as the day to suppose his gubernatorial term is a spontaneous combustion is made.

Single men must pay an income tax of all above \$3000 annually, while the married man is exempt up to \$4000. At that there is somebody to speak up for the single.

Alphonse Pegoud, the French aviator, is able to turn an aerial compass, but the question is, is he daredevil enough to use it and the Henry candidacy for the Senate.

Why is it that prominent men can't avoid complications in the disposal of their property? A half-dozen will stand Mayor Gaynor are now coming to the aid.

But will the bill of Representative Hanson prohibiting the sale of calves under the price of beef? If so, a similar bill on eggs ought to bring down the price of chickens.

The State Railroad Commission is strong enough to reduce the rates between Los Angeles and San Francisco, but we should dearly love to see that tackle the porters.

The new tariff bill will be in the shape of a sop to the solid South, in the hope that a part of the country that usually votes the Republican ticket. It has been drawn up openly and avowedly sectional lines the people rule?

ELLA'S LATEST SONG.
 There are songs enough for the whole Who dwells on the heights of hope I sing for the disappointed— For those who have missed their ship.

I sing with a tearful cadence For one who stands in the dark And knows that his last best hope Has bounded back from the sea.

I sing for the breadless runner The eager, anxious soul Who falls with his strength exhausted Almost in sight of the goal.

For the hearts that break in shame With a sorrow that breaks For those who seek companions Yet walk their ways alone.

There are songs enough for the whole Who share love's tender path; I sing for the ones whose passion is given all in vain.

For those whose spirit craves Have missed them on their way, I sing, with a heart aching, This minor strain today.

And I know the Solar System Must somewhere keep its own A prize for that speed runner Who barely lost the race.

For the plan would be important Unless it held some solemn That paid for the toll of a miser And love that are worth the while.

[Tilla Wheeler, in the New England Review.]

LETTERS TO

"THE TIMES."

[The Times prints strong, clear, bright columns of news on current subjects. Truly, it is a model of the kind of newspaper that every citizen should have. It is a model of the kind of newspaper that every citizen should have. It is a model of the kind of newspaper that every citizen should have.]

Green Feed and Cheese Meat.
 LA CRISTENSTEN, Sept. 25, 1918.
 The Editor of The Times: You-A associated Press story in yesterday morning's Times of the meat shortage in the Chicago area, caused by the government's decision to feed the army and navy, has been a most timely suggestion with me. I have had in mind as the result of twenty-five years of successful cattle feeding experience in the Middle West, and the live stock industry of California. The cost of living can be materially reduced by increasing meat production. Much good could be accomplished if Congress would pass a law looking toward the conservation of the life of calves, cows, and ewes by imposing a penalty of \$50 for killing a calf under 2 years old or a cow under 10 years old, and a penalty of \$10 for killing a lamb under 1 year old, or a ewe under 5 years old for human food. It is the practice of dairymen and stock cow owners to kill their calves and ewes as soon as they are born, and then feed the meat to their hogs. Each heifer calf permitted to live ten years will add a normal increase of ten cattle, each year, to the live stock industry. A beef product 425 pounds of beef. For a ewe lamb the normal increase would be greater. One year ago the buffalo, elk and antelope by tens of thousands grazed upon the plains west of the Missouri. They are all extinct now. The live stock industry of the last quarter of a century the ex will soon be extinct unless conservation of the life of calves, cows, and ewes is made a part of the live stock industry.

The decrease in the production of beef cattle has been caused by the cutting up of large ranches into small farms and the feeding of calves to hogs and sheep. The increase in the value of grain which reduces by 10 per cent to 40 per cent the profits of the live stock industry. Consistently with the exception of those which are fed from the by-products of meat houses, the feeding of cattle and sheep is a most profitable industry. And practically all of the beef cattle come from grazing lands. Thus having him on their hands. That's the idea for you.

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LETTERS TO "THE TIMES."

The Times are strong, clear, bright, accurate, and full of interest. They are the best of their kind. I have read them for many years and I am sure that they will continue to be so for many years to come. I am sure that they will continue to be so for many years to come.

Good Food and Cheaper Meat.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 26.—(The Editor of The Times.) You have just published a story in yesterday's Times of the meat packers' convention in Chicago and the fact that they are planning to increase the price of meat. This is a very serious matter for the people of this country. We are all suffering from the high price of meat and we are all suffering from the high price of meat. We are all suffering from the high price of meat and we are all suffering from the high price of meat.

A Success.

The success of the production of the new film is a great success. It is a great success and it is a great success. It is a great success and it is a great success. It is a great success and it is a great success.

FASHION SHOW CLOSING TODAY.

The fashion show is closing today. It is a great success and it is a great success. It is a great success and it is a great success. It is a great success and it is a great success.

PUBLIC INTEREST UNABATED; WINDOW DISPLAY TONIGHT.

The public interest in the window display is unabated. It is a great success and it is a great success. It is a great success and it is a great success. It is a great success and it is a great success.

Wonderous Spectacle Continues to Attract Thousands—Indoor Line Parades Viewed by Unending Lines of Spectators—Out-of-Town Visitors Expected Today.

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THOMAS J. EVANS.

Hypnotic Salesmanship.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26.—(The Editor of The Times.) Under the head "New Thought" in today's Times I see that a business efficiency expert, Knox, is to deliver a lecture at the Y.M.C.A. Knox is the author of the following definition which has attracted favorable comment:

"Salesmanship is ability to so manipulate the other man's mind as to induce him to think as you think, feel as you feel and act as you would have him act."

In other words hypnotize him; take away his individual judgment and responsibility; make him your tool; sell him what he also would not buy and what he will curse himself for buying as soon as he gets out from under your spell.

Carried to the realm of crime destroy the property and lives you want destroyed; submit herself to your desires. In religion, believe your doctrine however foolish and fanatical.

Is not this power already too well known by traders, religionists and craft criminals? Is the noble institution, the Y.M.C.A., a proper place to teach such influence. Admitting such a power exercisable over another, should a Christian institution teach men how to use it to sell goods to man, woman or child, who do not want them? Take away the free moral agency of those who enter stores and make them "think as you think," about a piece of dress goods, "feel as you feel, act as you would like to have him act," that is, purchase the goods.

Commit the crime you want perpetrated, if carried into criminality. Is this in harmony with the Christian religion, or is it not the by-product of the false philosophies now rampant in the land?

It is not the Christian religion, its mission is to strengthen the weak against the aggressions of the strong, to teach men to "think on these things," "Come, let us reason," to do unto others as you would that they should do to you. Would not this be a better place to brace the weak purchasers against the hypnotic spell of the charmer, charm he never so wisely.

M. G. MCASLIN.

A Success.

The success of the production of the new film is a great success. It is a great success and it is a great success. It is a great success and it is a great success. It is a great success and it is a great success.

FASHION SHOW CLOSING TODAY.

The fashion show is closing today. It is a great success and it is a great success. It is a great success and it is a great success. It is a great success and it is a great success.

PUBLIC INTEREST UNABATED; WINDOW DISPLAY TONIGHT.

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Plush Hats for Women and Misses

The most popular style of the Fall Fashion Show!

Tailored hats for street wear, chic and dainty. Becoming to practically every woman.

Priced from \$2.50 up. Very pretty ones at \$4, \$5 or \$6.

This clever style, shown above, comes in Black, Brown and White Plush—and some extremely pretty Scotch plaid effects.

The trimmings can be altered if you wish very easily.

The same hat in real Velour, too.

The charming model at the left is here in many colors:

Black, Brown, White, and in contrasting Black and White, Brown and Bronze, Black and Gray.

Many

Happening

LAWYER SCORES
MRS. MERRIAM

*Paints Captain's Wife in the
Deepest Scarlet.*

Attorney for the Defense Excoriates Husband.

Declares Woman Was Victim of His Brutality.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF

THE CASE. Sept. 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A sweeping attack upon the past and the character of Mrs. Besse C. Merriam began the arguments with which the divorce suit of Capt. Henry C. Merriam, U.S.A., is drawing to a close this afternoon.

Attorney Walter H. Linforth, counsel for Merriam, opened the arguments. Before he had progressed far Mrs. Merriam, who was present at first, was trembling and on the verge of tears. Linforth's argument took the form almost wholly of a personal invective, painting Mrs. Merriam in colors of deep scarlet and darkest

The attack was mainly based upon a single document among the depositions which form a large part of the evidence in the case. The document in question is said to have been written by Mrs. Merriam to the Secretary of War, petitioning him to rescind the order banishing her from Jackson Barracks, deals with Col. Murphy and is a frank answer to allegations of misconduct.

LAWYER IS SCATHING.
After reading a portion of the document and omitting no portion of the scathing criticisms of the government, Attorney Barclay Henley said: "Your honor, is there a woman in San Francisco's Barbary Coast so shamed, so disgraced, so victimized by the signature of a document of that nature?"
The remainder of his argument was studied.
Attorney Barclay Henley, counsel for Mrs. Merriam, replied, in strong and effective language, in the same manner was cool, calm and unflinching. He made no counter-attack upon the charges against his client, but in reference to him as a man of "blind and heartless malignancy," and bore in high terms the chivalry of Col. Merriam.
He journey solely to testify in behalf of a shamed woman.
He stated that Capt. Merriam's complaint against his wife was in the grounds of extreme cruelty, and that he had all testimony tending to show misconduct on the

"Such testimony could only have been introduced for the purpose of attempting to besmirch the character of Mrs. Merriam," Henley said. "It could serve no legal or useful purpose. It only shows the heartless malignancy of Henry C. Merriam. Your honor announced from the bench yesterday that there was no charge against Col. Murphy. That of course, amounts to a complete vindication of Mrs. Merriam.

"As to the charges of cruelty," continued Henley, "I propose to speak

ably, respecting the alleged assault, showed the witnesses utterly unsupported by any testimony except by that of the defendant, and the law is well established that no evidence is granted except upon preponderance of evidence. Of course, does not exist in this case. Undoubted Brutality of the plaintiff, from his wife to the point of disfigurement. Defendant, however, acted with a mad impulse to make peace with herself—but even if proven so, did it attempt to shoot her wife dead? Well, yes, but under the law one act of violence is sufficient upon which to base a charge of extreme cruelty.

On appeal stated on the stand that he came across on ocean, and a continent to meet what charges should be made against him—all to prove was none. His conduct is worthy of the name of a madman, and that the language is not adequate to express. Very few men

have incurred the expense and annoyance of such a trip for the sole purpose of establishing the innocence of a slandered woman.

"Wifely fidelity, unyielding obedience to a husband, the truest love that ever existed, has been brutally trampled under foot, and we ask Your Honor to so adjudge."

EXPLAIN MURPHY'S SONG.
EXONERATE MRS. MERRIAM.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] When Maj. Clarence Murphy denied that his little song, "At the Grindin' of the Old Cane,"

The much disputed phrase was written by a well known New Orleans lady, once a matron of Monroe, and Mrs. Murphy's statement that the pretty phrase was written by Miss Coralie Renaud was apparently true. Mrs. Paul Renaud, mother of Miss Coralie Renaud that was, and Mrs. Paul Chauvin of Monroe, that is, unhesitatingly admitted today that her daughter had written the phrase.

"Why, yes," said Mrs. Renaud. "I remember distinctly Maj. Murphy coming up to the house one evening and asking my daughter to write such an inscription. I remember the very words she wrote, 'Four Toi Ma Chérie,' though, of course, she didn't write the Bessie C. It all came back to me when I saw the picture."

I recognized her writing as published in the papers. Of course, I could not be exactly sure, but it looks like her writing, and I remember that she did write the very words on one of his pieces. In fact, she wrote on other things that Maj. Murphy had written at different times.

"Maj. Murphy used to visit at our home quite frequently and he would always bring his niece, the daughter of his sister, to see me."

for him. You know she com-
posed music, too, and they were both
interested in the same things; that
was about five years ago, I think.
Of course, it is very embarrassing
to have all this come out now, and
my daughter wrote the words quite
recently and with no suspicion of
an sensation that would evolve in
connection with them. While it is
embarrassing, she will, no doubt, be
glad as she grows up to know that

...the part she is unwittingly
...to play in all this. I intend to
...her the clippings.'
...Renaud before her marriage

COLUMBIA BOOKS
IN THE ADVANCING

Home Valley.

**COMMISSIONER
MAKES REPORT.**

—

**MENT YEAR HAS SHOWN AN
TENSUAL DEVELOPMENT.**

—

For Farmers Have Had Bad Year
Those Who Had a Supply of
Water Have Prospered to an
Unusual Degree—Fruit Resources
Diminished.

—

D. Ellis Deputy Horticultural
Commissioner for the Home Valley
completed his report for the
year 1912 ranchers

He has been gathering the data for farmers in the area as it is complete as possible to obtain.

The present year has shown an "average" development in Hemet Valleys," says Mr. Ellis. "A large number of deciduous trees have been cut down, and the fruit production has increased more than 25 percent. Besides the crop was largely the usual this year, and on the whole the season has been most favorable for the ranchers where water supply is obtainable.

The dry ranchers have had a very hard year, and the practical failure of farming during the past several years has done much to dishearten this industry. It might as well be understood now that dry farming is a failure in this area."

ing in Southern California. The rainfall here is uncertain, but the times of the year vary from year to year. The crops are now quite easily obtained in the wells, and the irrigation problem has not arisen so long ago by the construction of the great Imperial dam. The total value of the country tribute to the crop of oranges is approximately \$400,000. These these outputs there is no considerable amount of honey, grapes, peaches, and other products. Kaffir corn, live stock, pumpkins and melons. It is getting wide of the mark in many of the agricultural and horticultural Valley will this year. The \$400,000, and this in spite of the fact that oranges will be less than a third of the crop. The third also has other crops.

The product of the orchard is the sale of seedlings and a small amount on the output of the orchard. The other specialties will bring a considerable amount of money.

BEARING DECIDUOUS TREES

The fruit yield of this section has reached a third of its possibilities. The trees in bearing have an average of 650 acres, but there are 100 acres of trees too young to bear fruit, and during the next five years 100 additional acres will be planted with fruit. Next year, it can be estimated, there will be 1,000 acres in bearing, with a probable yield of 25 per cent. over this year's. Ultimately there will be 3,000 and 4,000 acres of apple orchards, and the average yield of 12,000 tons can be depended on.

the acreage of peaches, too, is increasing, as well as pears and walnuts. Olives form a desirable item in the valley, but it is as yet too early to judge the yield, and they are not under consideration in Mr. Ellis' report.

FRUIT RESOURCES.

The report of Mr. Ellis in this respect is as follows:

Almond-Bearing, 65,000 trees; average yield, 2550 tons, at price amounting to \$109,500; in bearing trees, 103,500, or 1200 acres.

Apple-Bearing, 41,700 trees; average yield, 190 tons, at price amounting to \$54,000; non-bearing trees, 24,800, or 250 acres.

Cherry-Bearing trees, 7500, or 175 tons, at price amounting to \$6125; non-bearing trees, 10,000, or 1000 acres.

trees, or thirty-two acres.
 —Bearing, 5000 trees,
 18 tons at \$60
 amounting to \$4500; non-
 bearing, 900 or 100 acres,
 —Bearing trees, 2000
 18 tons at \$60
 amounting to \$2300; non-
 bearing, 900, or 250 acres.
 —Bearing trees, 50, 25
 estimate
 value, prices indefinite. Non-
 bearing trees, or 450 acres.
 Heavy stock—Ready for plant-
 ing.—Pears, \$8,000; a;
 apples, 4500; citrus, 10,000;
 citrus, \$500; citrus, 31,000.
 Medium and small plants—Pears,
 apples, 42,000; apricots, 21,000;
 citrus, 2194,000; peaches, 10,000;
 70,000.
 There are about 5000 variety
 trees here, consisting of
 various European

San Jacinto and Fr
mes; Winchester, 600
acres; average 6 1/2
acres for the contain
amounting to \$171,500.

TELEPHONE PROGRESS.
THE TELEPHONE COMMISSIONERS OF
this county, Sept. 26, at Williams
and William J. Brown, the
growers and property
holders of the
district, have closed
the purchase from Alfred
the 127 acres of alfalfa land at
the present distance north and
west for which they paid a
total of \$18,000. As a part
of the purchase the
of mortgage to Baird, for
of the largest real estate
to be filed in this district
of the past year.
The Swalls have not

their plans for the p
it is understood that t
to place extensive impro
in it and later may su
small tracts.

RECORD PRICE.
MINUHA LANDS IN DIS-
TRICT, SEPT. 25.—Reco
land for raw vineyard
this district when G. G.
Pinnock, purchased section
estate lands, paying
for this city, payin
for the property.
the land is adapted to
of vines and as there is
supply of water it is
a portion of water is
citrus culture. The pr
owner states that
to begin with exten
extensive



Public Service: City Hall, Courts.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

The Board of Public Works decided yesterday to appeal to the Police Commission to secure a strict enforcement of the weed ordinance.

The Board of Public Works decided yesterday to postpone for two weeks the examination of candidates for chief engineer of the bureau of fire alarm and police telegraph, in order to allow candidates from the East to appear.

The Los Angeles Railway Corporation yesterday agreed to make the girder rail and pave its portion of Boyle avenue, pending the action of the Council on the revised street railway ordinance.

The Board of Public Works decided yesterday that it will not add the placing of public utilities in any private streets, but that such streets must be dedicated to the public if they are to be considered for such purposes.

Court No. 12, the hoodoo of the Courtroom, began the hearing of failure to provide cases yesterday and other litigation, having to do with dissatisfied married couples.

At the City Hall.
CUT YOUR WEEDS OR PAY FINES.
PUBLIC WORKS BOARD APPEALS TO POLICE COMMISSION.

Asks That Chief Be Instructed to Strictly Enforce Law and Compel Owners of Vacant Lots to Clean Them of Rank Vegetable Growth or Suffer Consequences.

The Board of Public Works still has a lingering hope that there is to be found some way available to compel the cleaning of weeds from vacant lots. It is more or less daunted by previous experiences, but yesterday took a new tack and hopes for satisfactory results.

The city has on its roster of ordinances one providing that property owners must clean their vacant lots that if they neglect to do so, the police department shall notify them to fulfill their duty, and further notify on the part of the property owners becomes a misdemeanor and subject to fine or imprisonment.

The Police Commission protested that the police department cannot afford to take its men from other work and put them on cleaning vacant lots. The Board of Public Works then devised a scheme whereby the work could be handled by its department. The Board of Public Works made estimates for the necessary force, and appeal was made to the City Council for funds.

The request was turned down. Four times the appeal went to the Council; no money was forthcoming.

Now the board comes back to the original provisions, and it has sent to the Police Commission an urgent request that the Chief of Police be instructed to strictly enforce the ordinance, have the patrolmen serve notices on the property owners, and if the lots are not cleaned within a certain time, bring prosecutions against the property owners.

The board at yesterday's session also referred to the maintenance of Police protests against condition of lots in the Wilton place district, this being simply typical of many other localities.

Inspector of Public Works Hansen's plans for handling the work of lot cleaning through the street department called for an appropriation of from \$12,000 to \$15,000, which would practically become a revolving fund, as the cost of lot cleaning was to be charged against the property and became a lien thereon until paid.

The Board of Public Works still has under advisement the plan proposed by Hansen some time ago to use the entire street department for a full week for the purpose of cleaning the parkways on the principal streets of weeds. For public purposes 136 men and 94 teams would be available; and it is possible that this plan may be put into effect this fall.

DISOLVES BOARD.
WILL CREATE NEW ONE.
The City Council, by unanimous vote yesterday, adopted the report of the Public Welfare Committee, providing for the dissolution of the Board of Public Welfare.

Of what the Mayor told the Council the other day were "dead ones." The dissolution is to pave the way for a reorganization, and it also decides the city's attitude on the appropriation asked for by the S.P.C.A. of \$400 per month.

The Public Welfare Committee says in the report adopted by the Council: "The principle and policy of consolidating various offices and departments where the work can be done with greater efficiency and economy, is correct. Two sets of employees doing the same kind of work, having two sets of administrative overheads, two sets of paraphernalia, two sets of books and two headquarters, is not conducive to the best interests of the city."

"In the case of the S.P.C.A., who are asking for an appropriation of \$400 per month to prosecute their work in the city, we recognize the value of this organization and wish it nothing but success, but by taking half this sum and with a reorganization, we believe that the same results can be obtained."

"After much consideration and investigation, we have come to the conclusion that the Humane Animal Commission of three members be dissolved and a new one be appointed who shall hold regular meetings to attend to its affairs. That the ordinance creating the present commission be repealed and a new one made that will enlarge its scope enough to admit the employing of at least two competent persons whose duty it shall be to investigate and prosecute any and all cases of cruelty to animals that may come under their observation. That those persons shall be well qualified to fulfill their duties and shall be in sympathy with the spirit of the law."

ONE TO BE CHOSEN.
MAY WOULD BE CALLED.
Today was the time set by the Civil Service Commission for examination of candidates for the position of chief engineer of the Bureau of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph; but the commission decided yesterday to postpone

this examination for at least two weeks.

The reason is this: Being desirous to secure the best possible list of available material for the examination, the board advertised extensively throughout the United States that an examination would be held. The result was that applications came in from many sources, but too late to get the proper forms entered before the date set for the examination. This postponement will allow time for filing the applications.

The board has received inquiries from prospective candidates for this position from New York, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco, Montana and Texas.

Women Want the Job.
The Civil Service Commission today will hold an examination of candidates for the position of assistant secretary to Mayor Rose. Miss Gretchen Galtlinger holds the position at present, under emergency appointment. She and three others have filed applications to take the place when the other candidates being Lillian Landers, Lucile Jones and Lilly Rouse. The examination will be held at the Polytechnic High School.

Franchise Is Assigned.
The City Railway Company of Los Angeles yesterday filed with the City Clerk formal notice of the transfer of the franchise held by Henry M. Dehnbach for a double-track electric car line on South Main street from Thirty-sixth place to Blauson avenue.

Must Consider Sewage.
The State Board of Health is determined that the city shall no longer ignore its demands for a change of conditions regarding the disposal of sewage into the ocean at Hyperion Beach, and has kept after city officials until action is forthcoming.

A conference has been called for this morning in the Mayor's office, between Mayor Rose, the City Council, the Harbor Commission and the Health Commissioner, representing the city, and Louis H. Roseberry, attorney for the State Board of Health, at which time some definite plan may be evolved to comply with the state law that prohibits the deposit by cities of sewage into the ocean unless it is first filtered.

It is probable that steps will also have to be taken to provide a filter system for San Pedro, where the sewage discharges into the inner bay.

Will Discuss Bond Sale.
At a conference to be held this morning between the Mayor and other city officials, including the Council, the Harbor Commission and City Attorney and Special Counsel Mathews, the subject of the sale of the \$2,500,000 issue of harbor improvement bonds will be discussed.

Some of the Councilmen are in favor of selling the bonds to the New York bond market to see what can be done toward disposing of the entire block of bonds. The hope was expressed by city officials yesterday that a syndicate of the local banks might be formed for the purpose of taking the bonds. E. F. Goodrich, consulting engineer for the harbor, has written to the Harbor Commission that if it will sell the full bond date before him he will present it to bond-buying houses of New York.

W. B. Mathews' former success in selling municipal bond issues makes him, the logical man to send East on this mission.

Girder Rail Goes In.
When the revised ordinance pertaining to the use of girder rail in paved streets was before the City Council yesterday it was determined to postpone definite action until at least eight members were present. Councilmen Reed, McKenzie and Snowden are all away at present.

The Los Angeles Railway Corporation wants to be exempted from placing the girder rail in paved streets where the T-rails are in good condition and usable for several years, and the Board of Public Works does not want to assume the authority of so ordering, but asks the Council to designate the streets to be placed under such exemption, if it decides that this should be done.

Attorney Haskins, representing the corporation, appeared before the Council yesterday and agreed to have the girder rail placed in Boyle avenue and that the corporation's portion of the street shall be paved at once. This section has been left open for weeks, and is considered a grave menace to the traveling public.

May Discontinue Service.
The Pacific Electric may legally discontinue its car service on Fourteenth street, San Pedro for six months, pending the improvement of that street. The Council yesterday adopted the recommendations of the Public Utilities Commission and authorized the City Attorney to prepare an agreement for discontinuance, protecting the rights of both city and company.

For Experimental Purposes.
The Council yesterday decided to permit the Pioneer Boiler and Machine Works to erect and maintain for six months a mechanical dryer for garbage at its plant on Palmetto street. The permit will stipulate that this plant is only for experimental purposes, so that it may be revoked at any time should it become objectionable.

Says 'Twas Other Man.
Accounts of a hearing before the Police Commission this week to consider charges of conduct unbecoming an officer on the part of Patrolman A. B. Moser, stated that in a quarrel on a Santa Fe train Moser had beaten E. A. Christy of No. 225 South Spring street, and that a witness testified that he thought when he saw the blood on Christy's face that this was red paint and that a moving picture scene was being enacted.

Now comes Christy with a statement that this announcement is very embarrassing to him and that it was Patrolman Moser who received the beating instead of himself. Christy says:

"The trouble started over the opening of a window and A. B. Moser struck me on the cheek, when I came back with three or four quick blows and according to the report of the train, and in my own judgment, gave A. B. Moser the terrible beating."

Must Dedicate Streets.
The Board of Public Works yesterday decided upon a definite policy to be pursued hereafter, providing that private streets must be dedicated to the city before the board will recommend or provide for permits for the placing of public utilities therein. In some cases the board will recommend property in order to prevent certain lines of traffic from using them.

Members of the board feel that this is not just to adjacent properties, as it throws the entire burden of such traffic upon the public streets there, and its general policy will be to discourage the opening of private streets in any part of the city.

Thousands for Sewer.
R. N. Nikochev was awarded a contract yesterday by the Board of Public Works for the construction of a sanitary sewer in Alessandro street, from Angeline avenue to Reservoir street, the price being \$23,750 and the inspector's fees being estimated at \$784. The contractor is allowed 300 days within which to complete the contract.

City Hall Notes.
The Council yesterday authorized the advertisement for bids for two bowling alleys for the Violet-street playgrounds.

Councilman Reed is still confined to home by illness and it is not expected he will be able to attend sessions before the middle of next week. A petition from property owners on East First street, between Evergreen and Indiana avenues was filed yesterday, asking the City Council to refund the money paid into the treasury for the purchase of the street.

The Council has received offers of freestone sites at Vernon and Compton avenues and at Lima street and Vernon avenue. The former sites are offered for \$5000 and the latter for \$1800.

At the Courthouse.
HOODOO COURT OPENS DOORS.
MEN WHO FAIL TO PROVIDE ARE HAILED BEFORE BAR.

Husbands Bound for the Rock Pile Unless They Dig Up the Cash. Lawyers Do Most of Talking While Bixby Is on the Stand—Estate Dispute Settled.

Department Thirteen, where Judge Monroe will try failure-to-provide and divorce suits, was opened under hoodoo number yesterday. With the view of removing the hoodoo, Bailiff Berdick brought a good-luck horseshoe from home and hung it over the swinging doors. It was surreptitiously removed while Berdick was telling the court that he had a rabbit foot.

Judge Monroe disposed of several failure-to-provide cases yesterday. One which attracted much attention was the Clyde W. Houser case. Houser is a sign painter. He has five children, all under 4 years of age. Houser claimed that he had failed to provide for his children, and that when food was supplied by the neighbors and outside sources, Houser ate and he wanted it looked after for Houser, especially when an attorney appeared for him.

Judge Monroe looked his surprise and asked Houser where he got the money to pay a lawyer. Houser replied counsel was employed by his father-in-law. This "father-in-law" was the subject of a hearing yesterday, and he was unable to provide for his children. Houser was bound over to the Superior Court in bond.

"My father wants me to put my husband on the rock pile," stated the wife of Jack Shubin, a gigantic Russian, who had failed to provide for his children. Shubin said he was willing to support them. He was put under \$1000 bonds to answer the charge of failing to provide.

My Josephine H. Wilson was bitter against her husband, Frank H. Wilson, an engineer. She said he had abandoned her and that he stayed out late at nights. In dismissing the case the court told Wilson he ought to pay \$150 a week for the support of his children.

TECHNICAL POINTS.
BIXBY STILL ON STAND.
The session in Department Thirteen yesterday was largely taken up with arguments over the admissibility of rebuttal testimony concerning the reason for the defendant's visits to the Jougoli apartments.

On direct examination Bixby stated that he became interested in the case of Helen Nixson, who wished to escape from her mode of life, and that he gave her money with which to start a rooming-house. Deputy District Attorney Keyes wished to show on rebuttal that other alleged motives prompted the defendant to visit the house in question.

The defense lawyers maintained that this was inadmissible on the broad principle that collateral matters cannot be the subject of rebuttal and also that the motive was not material.

Judge Bledsoe finally ruled in favor of the defense, inasmuch as the charge of delinquency only involved Cleo Helen Barker and does not concern other inmates of the house.

The prosecution then placed Attorney W. H. Stevens on the stand. He testified that he brought the suits against Bixby and others in good faith, and that Miss Barker, Marie Brown Levy and Jeanette Ellis were justified in suing the men. He will be cross-examined today.

It is expected that all the evidence will be introduced by noon today and that Monday will be devoted to arguments. The case may go to the jury Monday night, but it is considered probable that the charge will not be given by Judge Bledsoe until Tuesday morning.

INCREASED VALUES.
CITY WANTS PROPERTY.
Property on Sixth, Alexandria and Catalina streets, bought ten years ago as a barley field, was valued in the Silver Lake Park condemnation suit now on trial in Judge Works's court, at more than \$18,000 an acre. The city is seeking to obtain three and one-half acres belonging to Chapman Bros. Company, which formerly owned 250-acre tract. The value placed on this was \$40,750.

This 200-acre tract was subdivided and is a high-class residential section. The company, it was testified yesterday, has spent \$375,000 in improvements. It made a reduction in value of 25 per cent in order to have the park improvement made. The city's experts placed values on the acreage ranging from \$10,000 to \$18,000.

The Schmidt estate has nine lots at Sixth and Catalina streets, which were valued yesterday at \$70,500. This is the first residential property. The city's values were \$18,000 to \$24,000.

HOOPERSTADT ESTATE.
The \$170,000 estate of Otto Hooperstad was involved in a contest to break the will in the Probate Court yesterday. The contestant, E. W. Hooperstad, a son, and head of the Hooperstad Barber Supply Company, alleged that his father was not of sound and disposing mind at the time the will was drawn inasmuch as he was suffering from the effects of old age and nervous breakdown. It was also alleged that the will was drawn under the undue influence of Sigurd Beyer and Andrew Dickrickson, executors.

It developed that O. Juel M. Hooperstad, aged 14, the son of Hooperstad's deceased wife, was the beneficiary. His father had died considerable property to him before his death, and by will bequeathed him practically the balance of the estate valued at \$70,000. The children by the first wife, Bertha B. de Nick, Charlotte Hooperstad and E. W. Hooperstad received pieces of real estate.

The evidence did not show that Hooperstad was of unsound mind, and Attorney McGovern, representing the estate, agreed to turn over to the contestants an insurance policy of \$1060, mentioned in the will, but apparently not disposed of. This ended the litigation. The will was probated.

FEARS HER HUSBAND.
SIGNS PROMISSORY NOTE.
A story of extraordinary influence, threats and cajolery on the part of her husband, George E. Davis, was told in the complaint of Velma Eccles Davis, filed yesterday against Davis, the Traders Bank of Los Angeles, President Wilson and Vice-President Eschick. The story revolves around the signing of a \$20,000 note which is in the possession of the bank, and in which Mrs. Davis was canceled. The court is asked for an order restraining the bank from disposing of the note.

Mrs. Davis alleges by reason of the mysterious influence her husband exercises over her she has been in fear of him for four years. She signed the note in New York July 2, 1915, and the court says it is probable that she did not sign it without being brought against her mother and members of her family for large sums. She declares she threatened to dissolve the ties between her and her family unless she executed the note, explaining that she would not use the note until after her death.

Mrs. Davis now alleges Davis is endeavoring to negotiate the note, and will use the proceeds to prosecute her family.

CHINESE ON TRIAL.
ELABORATE RECEPTION.
Trial of Tom Wong for an alleged attempt to bribe a police officer was begun in Judge Crail's court yesterday. It is alleged that Wong wanted permission to sell lottery tickets and asked Patrolman J. E. Perry to protect him. He is said to have offered the patrolman \$25.

According to the evidence, Perry concealed several other officers in a room at the Argonaut Hotel and when Wong paid him the money the witnesses sprang forward. A newspaper photographer also took a flashlight. One of the jurors asked Perry if there was so elaborate a reception of the defendant. The witness replied he wanted to get positive evidence of the bribery.

Deputy District Attorney Veitch, who is prosecuting, expects to finish this morning.

NOT ALWAYS TRUE.
ALICE PAIR IN LOVE?
Pleading that he passed a fictitious check so as to marry his sweetheart and take her to his home in Canada, H. J. Jaffe was given probation by Judge Willis yesterday. Jaffe's attorney, Willis, yesterday represented Attorney Gerech, who represented the defendant.

The defendant told how young Jaffe met Dorla Weiner in this city and fell passionately in love with her. He said that the Weiner family were opposed to the marriage on account of the poverty of the young man.

The couple planned to elope. Jaffe tried to borrow the money necessary to take them back to his home in Canada, but failed. In desperation he passed a fictitious check for \$100 on a merchant acquaintance, and married Dorla.

When he learned that a criminal complaint was issued against him Jaffe managed to scrape enough money together to pay his car fare to Los Angeles.

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Thermos Lunch Kits, priced \$2.00
—The children should have one of these convenient kits for school.

—Containing a 1 pint Thermos bottle and lunch box. Your boy or girl can have hot coffee or cold lemonade with a lunch free from dust or dirt.

Carbon Nit at 75c
—Carbon Nit will give you all the good that carbon means more space in your kitchen, saves on your oil bill, and is a genuine value.

Spark Plugs at 25c
—A plug of this type is well known. It has a genuine value. It is a plug of this type is well known. It has a genuine value. It is a plug of this type is well known. It has a genuine value.

Ford Tire Holders, \$3.25
—A strong, reliable tire holder made to fasten on running board. Finished in black hard rubber. It will hold two casings firmly with leather straps.

Headquarters for Kelly Springfield Tires
—Of course they cost more when you buy them, but they cost less afterward. Kelly Springfield tires are "Made to Make Good" and they fulfill the slogan.

(Hamburger's Auto Supply Store—Main Floor)

La Promenade des Toilettes, 4th Floor
10:30 a.m. to 12 p.m., and 1:30 to 4 p.m.
An Old Italian Garden for a Setting.

—Posers appared in the creations of world-famous America! If you have not seen this exhibition, be sure to see this afternoon or tomorrow. It is an authentic presentation of the plash of a fountain and the soft pulsing of the eager enthusiasm that vents itself in exclamations and delighted applause!—this epitomizes La Promenade des Toilettes.

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SUITS
and Two Pains
Same Material

15

—Wide-mouth
don't wait till they
have to buy a suit of
clothes. They buy
when buying in mass
advantages—because
they can economize
and they are just
the fellows who
always have a little
back account—
of just such an
kind.

you don't need a suit
this is too good as
to miss.

twenty-two different
to select from, and
our types—“sporty,”
“tailor” and “regular,”
any man. Alterations
correctly and free of

trousers of same
your suit wear just
if at any time, alter
your suit, you are
satisfied. Hamburg's
lead to accede to my
express.

ages for Autumn—
most accessories to men's

oes, \$3.50
(that will appeal to the
less it comfortable for
the floor)

Tube
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Owner—Mr.
80x3 tires, please

complete at this
extraordinary prices
largest manufacturers
advised you must
select those with serial
and casing for \$100

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Nit at 75c
it will get you of course
satisfaction. Getting the
more speed and
on your old ball, we

ugs at 25c
this type is well worth
your money. It is
a heavy chassis. One
only at this price.

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to 4 p.m.
Setting.

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be sure to do it
the possession of
a whole lot of
self in excitement
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South Spring Street, and get a large scratch pad ab-
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BUICK—HOWARD AUTO CO., Tenth and Olive Sts. Home 60009, Main 9040.

FRANKLIN AND R. & L. ELECTRICS—R. C. Hamlin, 1040-1044 S. Flower. M. 7877, Home 60249.

FIRESTONE—COLUMBUS ELECTRIC—Beardsley Electric Co., 1250-1260 W. 7th. Wilshire 788; 53018.

HOWARD SIX—PAIGE—LIP-PARD—STEWART. Thomas A. Motor Car Co., of Cal., 1058-60 S. Flower.

HUDSON—Harold L. Arnold, 1118 to 1128 S. Olive St. Sunset Main 678; Home A4734.

JACKSON—Chas. H. Thompson, 1142-44 S. Olive St. F6390, Bdw. 1947.

KISSEL CAR—Pacific Kissel Car Branch, 1001 S. Olive St. Bdw. 2963; Home 10457.

LOZIER—Bekins-Speers Motor Co., Pico at Figueroa St. 60634; Bdw. 90.

MITCHELL—Greer-Robbins Co., Twelfth and Flower Sts. Bdw. 5410, A1187.

NATIONAL—National Motor Car Co., 1355 S. Flower St. Main 5347, 60593.

OAKLAND CARS, STANDARD TRUCKS—Hawley King & Co., 1027-33 S. Olive St.

OLDSMOBILE—Oldsmobile Co., 1205 South Olive. Main 5150, F9647.

OVERLAND—J. W. Leavitt & Co., 1235 South Olive St. Main 4831; 60537.

PACKARD and R. & L. ELECTRICS—California Motor Co., Tenth and Hope Sts. Main 6060; 60406.

PIERCE-ARROW—W. E. Bush, 1701-1711 S. Grand Ave. Home 60305; Main 2257.

POPE-HARTFORD—Wm. R. Ruess, Corner Tenth and Olive Streets. Main 7278, Home 60173.

PREMIER—Premier Motor Car Co., 1127 South Olive St. Main 679, F2664.

REGAL—Big Four Automobile Co., 1047-49 S. Olive St. Home F2533, Sunset Bdw. 952.

SIMPLEX and MERCER—Simplex and Mercer Pacific Coast Agency, 1057 S. Olive St. A4547, M. 7563.

STUTZ—Walter M. Brown Co., 412-414 West Pico St. Home 25003, Main 7047.

UNIVERSAL TRUCK—Eastern Motor Co., 625-627 South Olive. F2965, Main 2965.

VELIE AND WARREN—Renton Motor Car Co., 1230 S. Main St. Main 1068, Home 10799.

WINTON—W. D. Howard Motor Car Co., 1236 South Flower Street. Bdw. 4180, Home F5609.

MINISTERS TO ATTEND FIGHTS.

Uncle Tom Invites Them to Be Present.

To Give Them a Good Idea of the Event.

Says That They Don't Seem to Understand.

BY R. A. WYNNE.

Earnestly convinced that the Ministers' Association of the city lacks definite information concerning boxing contests and that they are laboring under a mass of misinformation, "Uncle Tom" McCarey, president of the Pacific Athletic Club, has decided to issue invitations to all of the members of the association to attend the next few contests to be given at the Vernon arena.

This determination was arrived at yesterday and forthwith the invitations will be issued to the clergy. The invitations will not be for any one particular contest but it will make it possible for the members to attend any one of them at their pleasure or convenience and to see at first hand whether they are of a character that is objectionable.

The first bout to be staged at Vernon is that between Joe Ascareo, the phenomenal young Mexican from the north who so decisively whipped Ad Wolgast and Johnny Dundee, the human jumping-jack from New York. This will be held on October 14 and will be scheduled for twenty rounds. To this contest the members of the Ministers' Association will be invited, according to McCarey. Following this contest will come probably two more before Thanksgiving Day when it is hoped that a championship or near championship contest will be offered.

ON WRONG TRACK.

"I fully believe that the members of the Ministers' Association are unacquainted with the manner in which boxing contests are run at Vernon," said McCarey yesterday. "They are just now active in their opposition to the bouts but I think that they could better look into the subject if they personally witness one or more of them. So I have arranged to issue an invitation to them to attend or to send a representative there to witness these affairs. I will not limit the request to any one contest as that would open the way to the allegation that one of the most important contests had been selected. I will ask them to come at any time during the next three or four bouts and to come when they please or send whom they please. By this means these excellent gentlemen whom I believe are laboring under a mass of misinformation concerning the bouts would be able to obtain an accurate and correct idea of what goes on."

ON HIGH PLANE.

"The boxing business as conducted in Los Angeles is on a high plane and we have the reputation all over the United States as being the cleanest of all boxing headquarters. The young men who participate in these contests lead a good clean life, free from alcohol excesses, as indulgence in these vices would lessen their opportunity of making good. These contests make for self-control as well as self-defense. A boxer who would lose his head while in the ring would speedily be beaten by his opponent so the element of self-control enters largely in the success of a boxer. So it appears to me that when the clergy recognize that temperance and clean living, together with self-control and self-defense, are four of the main requirements of a successful boxer, they will realize that these contests really have a good effect on the spectators. I hope that when they are way clear to accepting this invitation to witness these contests as it is issued with the most respectful consideration of the clergy and with a guided attitude toward this sport."

JOE RIVERS WILL INVADE THE EAST.

Joe Rivers will shortly make a third invasion of the East. Joe Levy, manager for Rivers, has practically accepted an offer from D. J. Torosich of New Orleans offering a date for Rivers to meet Frankie Marshall, the crack lightweight of the South. The date is set for the last of October and there remains only the matter of arranging the details before the young Mexican leaves for New Orleans.

Levy also has practically arranged for two more bouts for Rivers in the East. Frank Mulken of Milwaukee has asked for Rivers for October 18 in that city and offered Charley White as an opponent, with the possibility of Ad Wolgast, who is now in his Michigan home. The third match offered Rivers is an appearance at Madison Square Garden, November 10, with an opponent to be chosen later.

In addition to the ordinary business eagerness to enter a little more money Rivers is eager to appear in the East, or anywhere else outside of Los Angeles before he makes an effort to take on a date at Vernon. Levy figures that with Rivers making good in his match with Russell and White or Wolgast and a third good showing in New York, that the present feeling of antagonism among his home town fans will fade away and instead of his last match being the main subject when Rivers is mentioned a new subject will be furnished in his eastern matches.

While Levy will take Rivers East he does not mean that he will abandon his desire to get the Thanksgiving date in Vernon for the Mexican. He is looking on the eastern tour as a sort of preparatory rounding into shape for the sturdy little Mexican before he comes back home to wipe off the stain of his defeat at the hands of Champion Ritchie.

"Rivers has had his fling," said Levy yesterday. "He is a chastened little fellow and is eager to make good."

(Continued on Second Page.)



Uncle Tom McCarey. Who will invite the members of the Ministers' Association to attend the next three boxing contests.

TIGERS FIGHT THEIR WAY BACK INTO SECOND PLACE.

Slaughter the Passive Oaks Twice in One Day—Oaks Get Thirty-one Hits and Only Eleven Runs While Tigers Get Twenty-seven of Each—Seven Runs in One Inning.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] When Venice had slugged its way through a double-header against the Oaks today—after the Hogan Tigers had pounded the Commuters into insubstantiality in the first contest by a score of 11 to 6, and turned right around to rub it in for the second affray by a tally of 15 to 6, there wasn't much left of Mitsu and his men to tell the story.

Aside from the slugs the antics of the Oakland pitchers created more excitement than any one feature. There were more wild pitches and bases on balls to the square inch than you will ordinarily see in an entire series.

FREE HITTING.

A synopsis of the run-getting for the afternoon is the best guide of what happened. All told, there were thirty-eight runs piled up by the two teams and a grand total of fifty-eight hits. Of these, the Tigers were well in the lead with twenty-seven runs and just as many hits. Oakland had thirty-one hits, but couldn't do better than eleven runs.

The opener, which started promptly at 1:30 and dawdled along for a matter of two hours, was a Venice walkover from the start, although Hitt was in such weak shape in the third that regard for a victory forced Springer to take out the southpaw with Spider Baum following him up. Spider came to the mound fresh from a long rest, but he was pummeled hard from start to finish, and was lucky to get away with but two runs counted against him.

Pruitt took the early beating for the Oaks, and handed the balance of the test over to Schwanck and O'Brien. With a four-run lead piled up the Tigers looked safe enough until the Commuters started to land on Hitt in the third for three tallies.

SCHWENK WOBBLES.

After which bit of play acting the Tigers romped away with what was

(Continued on Third Page.)

FRANCIS QUIMET BEATS TRAVERS, AMATEUR CHAMP.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

BOOKLINE (Mass.) Sept. 26.—Champion met champion today and Francis Quimet, America's national open golf titleholder, added to his recent laurels by vanquishing Jerome D. Travers, the national amateur champion. The match went twenty holes before the youth prevailed.

Quimet's victory marked a clean sweep for the players of the Boston district against those of New York in the singles division of the preliminary tie for the Lesley cup. The local team will meet Philadelphia, the present holder of the Lesley cup, in the final tomorrow.

A gallery of 1000 persons which followed the Quimet-Travers match,

STANDING OF CLUBS.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.			
Club	Won.	Lost.	P.c.
Portland	24	12	.500
Yonkers	23	13	.430
Sacramento	21	15	.410
San Francisco	20	16	.400
Los Angeles	19	17	.390
Oakland	18	18	.380

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
Club	Won.	Lost.	P.c.
New York	24	12	.500
Philadelphia	23	13	.430
Chicago	22	14	.420
Pittsburgh	21	15	.410
Boston	20	16	.400
Brooklyn	19	17	.390
Cincinnati	18	18	.380
St. Louis	17	19	.370

AMERICAN LEAGUE.			
Club	Won.	Lost.	P.c.
Philadelphia	23	13	.430
Cleveland	22	14	.420
Washington	21	15	.410
Boston	20	16	.400
Chicago	19	17	.390
St. Louis	18	18	.380
New York	17	19	.370

BURNS BEATS JOHN BERG.

OUTWEIGHED HIS OPPONENT FIFTEEN POUNDS.

Des Moines Man Puts Up Great Scrap Until He Hurts His Knee After Which He Is Easy for the "Cyclone"—Second Fall Takes Only Two Minutes.

The superiority of beans over corn as a diet for wrestlers was demonstrated at the Athletic Club last night when "Cyclone" Burns of Boston won from John Berg of Des Moines in two straight falls. Nature staked—or staked, as you please—Burns to about fifteen pounds more than Berg was blessed with and the extra beef came in handy.

For the first half hour Berg seemed to have the best of the argument, his superior speed and agility more than offsetting any advantage in strength and weight, but after several heavy falls he began to weaken. In one mix-up, near the ropes, he wrenched his right knee, and Burns won the first fall immediately. Time, 53m. 20s.

The second bout was short and decisive. Berg was still bothered by his bad knee and Burns won in two minutes.

During the first bout time was called to allow referee Dan McLean to apply first aid to Burns's right eye.

JAY CAL THINKS SUSPENSION WRONG.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PORTLAND (Or.) Sept. 26.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] President Baum of the Coast League, today telegraphed Manager Del Howard that Home McPardie had been fined \$25 and suspended three days for using profane language to umpire Bush in the ninth inning of yesterday's game.

Howard 'phoned to J. Cal. Ewing, president of the San Francisco Club, visiting here, and Cal promptly telegraphed Baum that he thought the suspension unjust in view of the fact that if McPardie used profane language it must have been under his breath, that he did not delay the game a moment and that he made no menacing move toward the umpire.

Cal says he does not object to the fine and that he admires the fighting spirit of his ball players, but that McPardie should not be kept out of the game in view of the fact that he was not offensive.

BIG LEAGUERS WILL WINTER ON COAST.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 26.—The Chicago American Giants and the New York Red Sox are not to winter on the Coast, as expected, and as a result the Winter League plans of Will Palmer are somewhat unsettled. Palmer wired Rube Foster, the pilot of the Giants, trying to induce him to bring the colored clubs out, but the message had no effect on the plans of the colored manager.

A trip to Cuba is what will be responsible for keeping the colored clubs away from Winter League territory this year.

Palmer was in the north this week and while there interviewed those in the league, and a play-off between the winners in the two divisions should supply some real baseball.

Coast League stars with a sprinkling of big leaguers, will make up the clubs, and each club manager is after the best that can be found.

The Bears are expected to have such men as Nap Meyers, Chief Meyers, Pete Daly, Elmer, Garry Graybill, Hamilton of the St. Louis Browns and Downey of the Northwestern League.

PHOENIX PATHFINDER TELLS STORY FOR "TIMES."

CHARLES SOULES, who drove the Cadillac on the first trip over the course of the new Los Angeles-San Diego-Phoenix road race, will tell the story of his trip exclusively in THE SUNDAY TIMES.

Soules, accompanied by three companions, has made a close study of conditions on this pathfinding trip and will tell of the roads, the trials of cars crossing the desert and will compare the course with that of a year ago.

This will be an interesting feature as the Cadillac have blazed the way for the 1912 race and the data have been secured exclusively for The Times.

LOS ANGELES RUNS AMUCK.

Thirteen Batters Up in the First Inning.

Takes Three Pitchers to Retire the Side.

Maggert Scores Two Runs in Opening Inning.

BY HARRY A. WILLIAMS.

What's the matter with the Angels? Nothing except that they have gone loony.

They went loony at exactly 3:13 yesterday afternoon, and couldn't be calmed until they had knocked three Sacramento pitchers around the place for eight hits and eight runs.

That, mind you, was only the first inning. They broke over a first or two subsequently, and the final count was 10 to 6.

Seldom has a fatter first inning been seen. No less than thirteen two-legged samples of batting instantly faced the pitching partnership of Evely, Kinella and Arellano. One of them, Earl Maggert, even went so far as to score twice. The first time up he cracked out a single. By the time his turn came around again, he was getting pretty well warmed up, and clapped out a double. "Rube" Ellis also held a little field day of his own. "Rube" tripled, and then after pausing briefly for breath, singled.

The finish of the day's work found the Angels with a proud total of sixteen hits.

"POLI" ARRIVES.

"Poli" Perritt passed a comparatively pleasant afternoon, being thumped in only ten different places.

Jack Lively seemed content when he entered the ring. He wore short pants, shoes and stockings and a chew of tobacco. Jack hadn't been there long, however, before his faith in himself began to ooze out of his ears. The place quickly became littered up with a rancorous of horsehide and yarn. Whenever "Poli" threw the ball up, someone hit it right back. It was the best bit of batting practice that the Angels have had this season.

Maggert started the lurid doing with a rapping single to center. Those who have never heard a baseball rasp have missed something. A raspberry sang in it. Howard sacrificed. Other wise, he probably would have knocked the ball to the fence.

"RUBE" SHINES.

Ivan having neglected to do this, Ellis took it upon himself to do so. "Rube" rapped the ball down in a rascally manner. "Deacon" Van Buren tried to scoop the pin, missed the tackle and then pursued it to the fence. When "Deacon" finally ceased pursuing, Maggert was home and Ellis was garnishing third. Pace plunked safely to right and scored. Bill then stole second. Krueger cut loose with a high liner that ripped the buckle off Lord Kenworthy's gauntlet and ran ricocheted on into right field. Pace has always maintained that there is no place like home, and he promptly dug around to that place. Arthur ambling to second on Shinn's playful throw to the plate.

GEORGE'S FAILURE.

The real feature of the inning was George Metzger's failure to get a hit. George jammed the ball down. Young, who threw to Hallinan, nailing Krueger. Ernie Johnston picked one to left center. Had Moran been on a motorcycle, he'd have got over there in time to make a clean catch. Having no motorcycle, he barely got his hands on the ball, and it being a rather warm day, he was unable to freeze it. Metzger reached third on the whack. Jack, who had been ducking everywhere he pitched, decided that it was unsafe to throw any more balls where they could be hit.

He threw three wide ones to Boles. Then, fearing that Walter might hit the fourth one, he threw it over the grand stand. Metzger scored before Red Held could dig up another ball, and Boles, of course, walked.

By this time Harry Wolverton's eyes were going round in his head like a couple of pin wheels.

At this point "Poli" Perritt added insult to injury by planting a single in center.

ED STEPS FORTH.

"Poli" being the ninth man up, Wolverton decided that Lively had suffered enough. Jack said he'd just as leave quit, and Ed Kinella, after taking out a life insurance policy in favor of Jack Atkin, was bribed to go onto the mound. It was now Maggert's turn for a second helping, and that being no respecter of persons, hit Ed's first offering to center for a couple of bases. Boles and Perritt scored. "Poli" coming down the stretch with the free, graceful movement of a thoroughbred sewing machine.

Kinella sought to live out his natural life by walking. Howard, Ellis then picked off one shoulder high, and slapped it to right. Maggert scored and, it being one of those hit-and-run things, Howard dashed around to third.

At this point Wolverton dashed out waving a towel. He explained that it was a flag of truce, and hostilities

(Continued on Second Page.)

Income Tax Dated Back.

For Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Persons

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.
BOSTON, Sept. 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Boston is the first city in the United States to put into practice the idea of Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, the Harvard psychologist, that criminals should be treated as individuals and not merely as members of one great law-breaking class.

War Minister Sends for Exile.

Mexico Refreshes Its Memory on His Late Allusions to

Los Angeles Times

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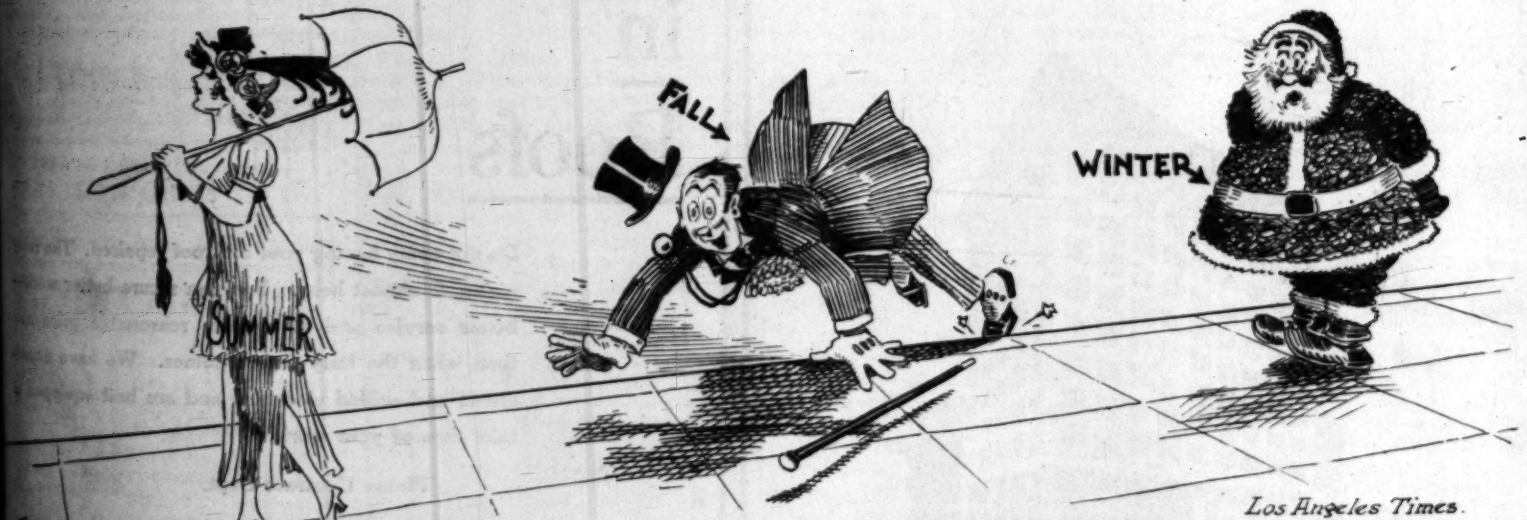
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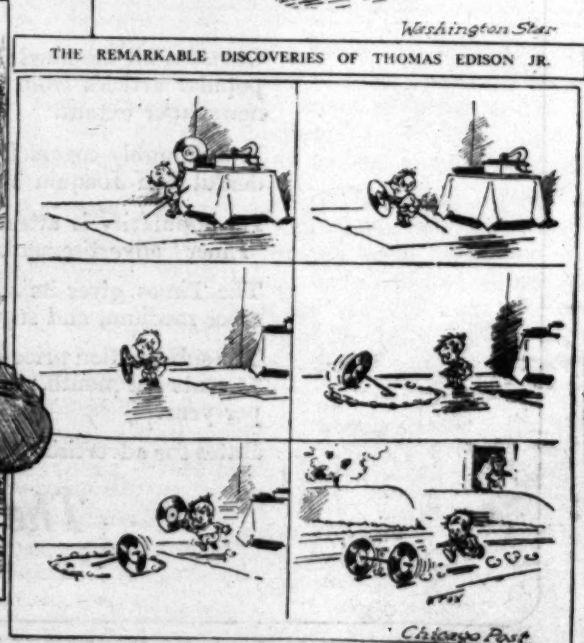
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THE PASSING OF SUMMER!



"The garage disappearing for the street car is a good ordinance." *Cleveland Plain Dealer*



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Illustrated Weekly

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Established Dec. 5, 1897. Reconstructed Jan. 4, 1913, and May 31, 1913.

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California in tone and color; Southwestern in so character, with the flavor of the land and of the mountains, canyons, slopes, valleys and plains. "Land of Heart's Desire."

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The Illustrated Weekly, being complete in itself, is sent the public separate from The Times news sheets required.

To Contributors: In submitting matter for publication the Illustrated Weekly, you are advised to retain of your writings. Manuscripts accompanied by post will be returned if not found available; but otherwise the return is not guaranteed.

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Entered as second-class matter January 6, 1912, at Los Angeles, Cal., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

Under the Editorial Direction of HARRISON GRAY OTIS

Regular Weekly Issue Over 91,

EDITORIAL

Well, What of It?

An eastern packer at a convention of these philanthropists being at Chicago, raised a startling cry at the scarcity of beef and the chance its going to a dollar a pound for port house cuts. This would of course beef out of the reach of a great many of us. The big butcher asserts that is the killing of calves that is responsible for this reduction of the beef supply.

There are two or three reflections that comfort us in this connection. First, if beef goes to a dollar a pound the farmers will stop selling calves, the reason that it is a losing game for them. This we judge will be the case from conditions in many parts of Europe where calves are never killed under a year old and seldom under about two years old.

The second reflection is that in spite of the clamor of this meat packer, it is not necessary to the well-being

He

Every man must climb his hill. Strength springs from effort. Character takes root in disappointment and delay. Peace and contentment can only be established by contrasting experiences. Those who have lost best know the meaning of winning. Yearning for the value of possession. In any or another, every human must pay his price. The poor may suffer through deprivation, but the rich are bored with satiety. To have everything discounts the full worth of anything. The fastest easiest reach possesses least flavor; its zest increases with height from the ground. Scarcity and inaccessibility are determining factors in every market.

captain a quarter-back of his class team in a freshman year. He is also secretary of the associated students and a member of the Executive Committee. The selection of Wilson was a popular one and much is expected of his leadership and executive ability.

HUGH JENNINGS—A SKETCH

In the second period, "Jimmie" Schaefer's little "dog" of "dog" sprang on the "trooper" between halves began to snarl, and things started to liven up. The St. Ignace felt it coming and opened up the fun by working the ball down to the California line, where, after vibrating on the five-yard line, it was carried across for a try. The conversion by Harrington shaved the crowd bar. With the kick-off the oval went deep into St. Ignace territory, where the freshmen managed to pass it to the

second advantage. McGuire, the ex-L. A. star, was out of the game with a leg up fast. With the return of the ball, McGuire's presence for full, McGuire's presence can show the crowd, and he has had no real chance of a wing. He has played a most valiant game at full when the opportunity and lively character that position will take

Walter Reinschild

Former Michigan star, who is to coach the Throon College football squad this season.

Saturday, September 27, 1913.]

Los Angeles Times

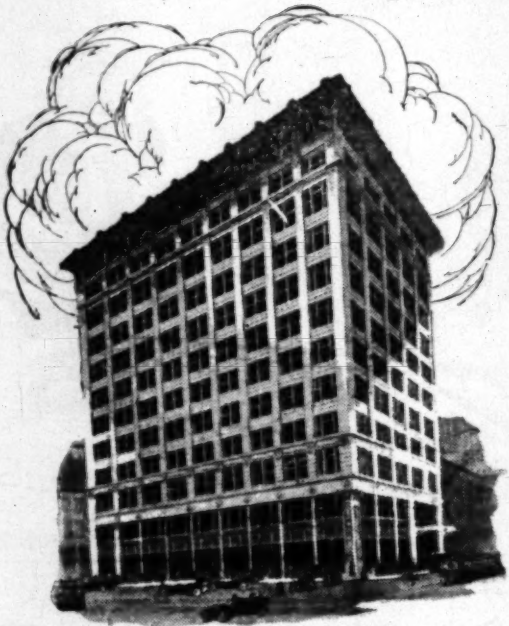
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Five Thousand Persons

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planation and description; a journal of views, opinions
and convictions; the steady champion of liberty, law
and justice in the industries, holding up the hands of
all good men and women, without distinction, who are
loyally seeking to better their condition in life and to
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EDITORIAL.

Well,
What
of it?

An eastern meat
packer at a conven-
tion of these philan-
thropists being held
at Chicago, raises a
startling cry about
the scarcity of beef
and the chance of
going to a dollar a pound for porter-
house cuts. This would of course put
out of the reach of a great many
of us. The big butcher asserts that it
is the killing of calves that is respon-
sible for this reduction of the beef sup-
ply.

There are two or three reflections
that comfort us in this connection.
First, if beef goes to a dollar a pound,
the farmers will stop selling calves, for
the reason that it is a losing game with
them. This we judge will be the case
under conditions in many parts of
Europe where calves are never killed
under a year old and seldom until
about two years old.

The second reflection is that in spite
of the clamor of this meat packer, meat
is not necessary to the well-being of

our race. He cites the non-meat-eat-
ing Chinese as the type of humanity
into which all non-meat-eaters must de-
generate. But he forgets the Japanese,
who consume as little meat as the Chi-
nese, and he forgets nearly all the peas-
ant class all over Europe, who eat meat
about once a week, sometimes never.

What
Shall
We Gain?

It is always well to
sit down and count
the cost while there
is time. That was
the philosophy that
lay at the root of the
Savior's question
when He asked:
"What shall it profit a man if he gain
the whole world and lose his own
soul?"

If the legislators who met at Sacra-
mento last winter had only asked them-
selves this question they might have
saved the State in many ways. There
was no more need of the anti-alien land
law than there was for wings for pigs
to fly. We have gained nothing by it
in any way and are likely to lose in
many ways.

The latest phase of this Japanese
trouble is the movement on the part of
these people in California to leave the
State and betake themselves to Flor-
ida, where the Governor of that State
throws open an immense tract of
61,000 acres to the Japanese farmers
to settle on and cultivate.

This would remove from California
a considerable number of skillful,
diligent, industrious farm laborers,
and would set them to work in a com-
petitive State producing fruits and
vegetables for the eastern markets,
cutting our fruit and vegetable grow-
ers out of just that amount of business.

Free
Thought.
Huh!

The other day at
Rome, the Eternal
City on the banks
of the Tiber, a pro-
cession passed
through the streets
on the way from St.
John Lateran in the
city near the
gate leading out to the Appian Way
and headed for St. Peter's on the right
bank of the Tiber on the Vatican
Hill, and as they marched the pro-
cessionists cried: "Long live the
Pope!" They were attacked by a
mob of anti-religious Socialists, with
the answering cry: "Long live free
thinking!" Both expressions were
right from the standpoint of those
uttering them, but it is a queer kind
of free thought that forbids a man to
think otherwise than as the infidel
Socialists would dictate.

Ha! Old
Non-
Sequitur!

Our great wind-
bag, the Secretary
of State, never
misses a chance to
talk. He is just
the opposite of
Charles II of Eng-
land, whose epitaph
a London wit wrote in the words:
"Here lies our sovereign lord and
king, whose word no man relies on,
Who never said a foolish thing and
never did a wise one."

Mr. Bryan can say more illogical
things in a more sensational way than
any other American since the days of
George Francis Train.

He was talking about the new
banking law the other day, and closed
the whole discussion with a phrase
overflowing with Bunsbrian philoso-
phy.

Here's Mr. Bryan's argument for
the new banking law: "Legislatures
pass laws to hang a man for murder.
Why cannot Congress pass a law regu-
lating the banks?"

It is true that Legislatures do pass
laws to hang murderers, but the mur-
derer has to be hanged according to
due process of law, and that means
that he is entitled to a fair trial before
an unbiased judge learned in the law
and to be judged by a jury of his
peers, twelve men carefully selected
who shall prove themselves without
bias or prejudice and who swear to
be guided by the facts presented by
the witnesses and the law as inter-
preted by the court. The accused
will have the right to the ablest coun-
sel he can procure to defend him.

There is no question about the right
of Congress to pass banking laws, for
this is a function inherent in Congress
and exercised ever since there was a
Congress. There is where Mr. Bryan's
non-sequitur appears as brilliantly as
his own "16 to 1 without the consent
of any other nation on earth."

The Con-
stitution
and the
Hague.

It appears to us as
if there were great
confusion of mind
on the part of cer-
tain people as to a
possible clash be-
tween the Constitu-
tion of the United
States and the Hague tribunal. The
United States is one of the signatories
to that convention, and so is Mexico.
It is a rule of the Hague court that "a
neutral power which receives in its
territory troops of the belligerent ar-
mies shall intern them as far as pos-
sible at a distance from the theater of
war," etc.

Now it seems to us there should be

no clash between the Constitution of
the United States and this article of
the Hague court, Mexico and our own
government having agreed to the terms
of that article. For by entering into
that agreement it must have been un-
derstood by both countries and by all
signatories to the court's orders that
the national laws in contravention with
the terms of the article should be held
in abeyance.

If constitutional provisions govern-
ing our courts in dealing with our
own people, or with foreigners other
than belligerents, are to hold prece-
dence over the rules of the court, then
the court is of no power and all its find-
ings are nullified.

Nothing
New
About
This.

We have a picture
before us from last
Sunday's issue of
The Times showing
two dancers, or
rather a danseur and
a danseuse, indulg-
ing in an alleged
Terpsichorean exercise at a local thea-
ter. We gather from what we hear
that most of the people of Los Angeles
think this is a brand new amusement.

As a very old man the writer assures
the budding youth of the day that there
is nothing new about such dances.

Fifty years ago it was common in
country places and was called Copen-
hagen, a rough-and-tumble game en-
tered into by both "opposite" sexes,
and many a time the participants have
engaged in a rough-and-tumble wrestle
more wild and exciting than any of the
new dances that have come under our
observation.

Of course during the years of indis-
cretion, that is about 15 and about 25,
our parents very carefully guarded us
from these bouts which have become
artistic now under the inspiration of
Terpsichore.

Puzzled.

Yes, every man admits
The charms of femininity;
There's but one title fits;
That title is divinity!
Her virtues he adores,
His lack of them deplures,
The while her shrine he decks,
She is his angel—yet
No man I ever met
Desired to change his sex!

Yes, every woman knows
Our boasted masculinity
Is nothing but a pose
That masks our asininity.
Hers is the nimble wit,
She's ready to admit,
No man can be her peer—
And yet she has a craze
For copying our ways.
It's very, very queer!

—[George B. Morewood, in New York Sun.]

Herbert Kaufman.

"Every Man Must
Climb His Hills."

Every man must climb his hills.
Strength springs from effort;
Character takes root in disappoint-
ment and delay. Peace and con-
tentment can only be established
by contrasting experiences. Those
who have lost best know the mean-
ing of winning. Yearning fixes
the value of possession. In one
way or another, every human must
pay his price. The poor may suf-
fer through deprivation, but the
rich are bored with satiety. To al-
ways have everything discounts the
value of anything. The fruit
of the easiest reach possesses the
least flavor; its zest increases with
the height from the ground. Scarce-
ness and inaccessibility are deter-
mining factors in every market.

Men and ideas as well as gems
and metals, are valuable in propor-
tion to their rarity and individual-
ity. Commonplace individuals and
articles alike command the mini-
mum. If you think along trite
lines—if you elect an over-
crowded career—if you set your
brain to conventional pursuits,
you'll be lucky if you manage to
eke out a bare living.

There is no failure so absolute as
that of a man who has never made
a whole-hearted attempt to realize
to the full extent upon his capabili-
ties.

The world is filled with discon-
tented people who have no cause
for complaint except against them-
selves. Without ambition or reso-

lution they adopt the first profes-
sion, enter the first trade or accept
the first position they encounter,
estimating neither their inherent
fitness for the occupation nor possi-
ble aptitude for broader affairs.
Cowardice, in some form, is invari-
ably at the root of inefficiency.

Unwillingness to undergo an oc-
casional bitter moment, or fear of
fall-down, or dread of temporary
suffering, or lack of self-confidence
are the contributing factors in the
colorless careers of millions. The
few who rise to power and domina-
tion are seldom geniuses. Persist-
ence and optimism win almost ev-
ery battle with circumstance. You
can attain more and gain more if
you will strain harder. The num-

ber of hours through which you toil
play but little part in the result.
The secret of progress lies in the
number of faculties which you
bring to bear in your endeavors.

When heart and soul and mind
as well as fingers and eyes are con-
centrated upon an undertaking—
when scars and bruises and penal-
ties are accepted as an expected
part of the daily grind—when you
can hear the promise of tomorrow
calling louder than the hurts of the
past—when you can look yourself
over each morning and in the as-
surance that you are still sound and
sane—find inspiration to attempt
anew—no goal is fixed too far—no
reward set too high.

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Walter Reisch, Jr.

Former Michigan star, who is to coach the Thomas College football team

HUGH JENNINGS—A SKETCH

Saturday, September 27, 1913.]

By the Western Sea. Land of the Great Southwest.

In Memoriam.

HOW refreshing the memories raised in the minds of those conversant with industrial conditions in California thirty-five years ago to read of the sailing of a big square-rigged American wooden ship out of the harbor at San Francisco bound for New York with the largest cargo of California barley ever sent out of the State. The ship's name calls back to a past generation when Senator Frye was a great influence in the State of Maine, where the ship was built and called after the great statesman, William T. Frye. The cargo consists of 103,000 sacks of barley weighing 5576 tons dead weight. Time was when San Francisco Bay was crowded with square-rigged American wooden vessels taking on cargoes of wheat and barley destined for all over Europe. Some of these ships were four-masted, but most of them were small vessels of 1000 to 1500 tons displacement and carrying not above 2000 tons dead weight. These commanded higher freight rates than the larger ships because they used to be sent "to Cork for orders." That meant that there was an order waiting for them there where they were to go, and as the harbors of Europe are mostly made for the accommodation of small vessels the ones drawing deep water could not get in. The barley shipped out of the State was all beautiful bright yellow grain intended for brewing purposes, and England took the best of it, known as "two-row" or Chevalier barley, which is used for the brewing of strong ale by the English brewers. The English-built steel ships first took the place of these American wooden vessels, and then the tramp steamer put the sailor out of commission.

Indications of Growth.

THE news that comes to this office day by day from all over Southern California, indicates growth and progress here, and indeed throughout all parts of the Great Southwest. Advice comes from Washington that the postoffice at Carpinteria, East San Diego, Hamilton City, Hermosa Beach and Saratoga have been advanced to the Presidential class among postoffices, with salaries from \$1000 to \$1200. So with Sonora in the State of Arizona, which has been advanced to a salary of \$1200 a year, and Gardnerville, Nev., to \$1100 a year. Men and brethren, there are no dead ones in the Great Southwest.

Orange Crop Prospects.

IN ONE little month a citrus fruit season will close in California with the close of business hours on October 31, and next day a new season will open with the opening of business hours on November 1. From all parts of the State come advices to the effect that the orange crop is promising well, the estimates ranging from 50 to 80 per cent. of a normal crop, with some running up to 100, the reports generally running at 80 per cent. The crop year to close at the end of October will show by actual shipments that the crop fell far below 50 per cent. of normal.

He's a Boomer.

SAN FRANCISCANS have wittily invented a way of dating and addressing letters from that great exposition city, using just the figures 1915 instead of the name of the city. Los Angeles never gets left, but has always got some citizen who will "copper any play in the game." F. E. Harris of Los Angeles astonished the people of Portland, Or., the other day by writing his name, instead of the words "Los Angeles," thus: "1,000,000 in 1920." The question is often asked in these days, "Whither are we drifting?" Address your inquiry to the Hon. W. J. Bryan, Washington, D. C., or to President Woodrow Wilson, same postoffice address. It will not be necessary to indicate to what the inquiry applies. It will do for Mexico, Japan, Panama Canal tolls, or any other old subject. But F. E. Harris has answered the inquiry for Los Angeles. Only she is not drifting, she is running like a six-sixty automobile in a road race to the million mark, and will get there on time.

Let There be Light.

THINGS may be dark for a night in Los Angeles, but the illumination will come, if not the next night, surely upon some one not far off. There has been talk for some weeks past about extending the lighting system on North Main street from the Plaza to

Eastlake Park, and thence on to Alhambra, a distance of about three miles. The cluster lights will be four to a block, costing \$2.25 a front foot for the property abutting and 65 cents per front foot a year for the lights. The city pays one-eighth of the whole cost. With the number of automobiles in Southern California, these lighting systems must be extended until they cover practically the whole county.

Thanks, Mr. McAdoo.

WHEN you offer a Frenchman something at the table and he says "Thanks," he means "No." That is what the Los Angeles bankers meant when they thanked Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo for his offer of a million dollars to help finance the crop movement of the section. The trouble with Los Angeles is that it has a crop movement that covers the entire year, and the trouble with Mr. McAdoo's offer is that the section is entirely able to finance all its crop movements with its own funds. The incident illustrates the difficulty of the government meddling with the business affairs of the country. The Middle West generally having only one crop movement in the year and that all crowded into a couple of months, naturally feels the lack of funds, and the well-informed people at Washington are unable to conceive the difference between Illinois and Southern California.

Cool Breezes Close at Hand.

ALL through the summer the people of Los Angeles and all Southern California pursued the even tenor of their way unaffected by excessive heat and always able to sleep comfortably under a good blanket at night, while nearly all over the East people sweated under burning heat and gasped for a single breath of cool air night after night. Then came our turn to be decidedly hot, for, after the middle of September one day came with the mercury at 108 at noon, and between 80 and 90 all night long. As is always the case, the humidity, which usually registers from 50 to 80, went down to 10 degrees, almost disappearing from the map. Even that one trying night, thousands of people found absolute comfort by just lighting the distillate under their automobiles and running down an hour's ride to the beach, or getting to the same point on an electric car. At the beach that one hot day the mercury stood at about 100, but at 10 o'clock at night the metal had shrunk to the 78-degree point, and thousands and thousands slept the sleep of the comfortable, if not of the just, upon the sands under the lullaby of the sea.

Good Prices for Grapes.

FROM Dinuba, in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley, there went to the East in one week forty carloads of Malaga grapes, from which the income was just a little short of \$50,000, an average of \$1244 per car. In the old days, wine grapes of all kinds used to bring in Southern California one cent a pound or \$20 a ton, and from a little patch of twenty acres many growers received a check from the winery of from \$1500 to \$2000. The growers of Malagas and Tokays, Emperors and other shipping varieties, do quite as well as that and very often much better. A man with a twenty-acre patch of table grapes has about the easiest time of any farmer since Adam quit the Garden of Eden. Any time between December and February he prunes his vines, a matter of about twenty days' work. Then between that and the end of March he plows and cross-plows the patch. He finishes the work by running a cultivator through the rows two or three times, and hoeing around the stems of the vines. Generally he irrigates the land two or three times, and this had better be done in the winter than in the summer. About the middle of April he "lays his vineyard away," and has no more trouble until shipping time in September. For that amount of work a check for \$1500 to \$2500 makes him a very happy and comfortable man.

To Help the Farmers.

A LOT of people who know as much about banking and financial affairs generally as the average schoolboy knows about Chinese metaphysics or as a pig knows of parlor manners are worried to death over the new banking law because they think that the financial laws that govern our banks and the bankers who handle credits discriminate against the farmer. You hear these

people cry hysterically, "Why can't the farmer get money on his realty or on his farm products?" The trouble with the hysterical cry is that farmers all over the country can get money on both securities, and have always been able to do so. But farmers are not business men, and often find it difficult to get the accommodation they wish. It is therefore a matter of gratification to find a corporation organized in San Francisco with \$1,000,000 capital to handle farm mortgages on long time at reasonable rates of interest, and this will undoubtedly broaden into a plan by which money can be borrowed more readily on non-perishable farm products than heretofore. With the opening of the Panama Canal we shall have a great rush here of agricultural people with small capital who will need financial help for long periods of years to set them on their feet.

The Land of Out-Doors.

INHABITANTS of Southern California are rapidly changing their habits from those in which they have been brought up in other countries. The climate is so mild and the landscape features are so charming that we will spend our time out of doors more and more as we become habituated to the proper course of life here. As we get a class of people independent of daily labor we shall become pleasure-lovers and spend more time out of doors. One had to think of these things as he read reports of the Pacific Electric Railroad Company showing that during the season now coming to a close it had transported to Redondo Beach 162,000 persons, mostly coming in sixty-five separate picnics. This is three times the number of the year before, and more than four times the number of 1911. These picnic days sometimes ran to as many as 50,000 persons visiting the beach. The movement for the whole season ran to 500,000 persons to all the beaches.

Idaho Arrowhead.

[Boston Correspondence New York Sun:] Was Arrow Rock, the site of the great reclamation dam, so named by some prehistoric race on account of a great arrowhead chiseled in the rock to point out a dangerous rapid in the Boise River?

The question is called up by the finding of the arrowhead far down below the present bed of the river by the government engineers. It was an almost perfectly chiseled head cut in the solid rock. It was some six feet long and four feet wide.

In digging for the foundation of the big dam the engineers cut their way through a mass of sand and gravel to a depth of ninety feet, where they found bedrock. There was encountered a deep gorge, the original bed of the river, through which the stream centuries ago must have flowed as swift as a mill race.

Pointing directly toward what was evidently the most dangerous spot in the gorge was discovered the arrowhead.

Sailing Wheelbarrows in China.

The sailing wheelbarrows of China, as shown in the October Popular Mechanics Magazine cover design, are a sight to delight the eyes of an old salt stranded inland, particularly in the Shenai district, where mile-long processions of these queer vehicles may be met with. Wheelbarrow transportation, states an article, would be almost impossible in this district, due to the blown sand, were it not for the ingeniously devised sails. Night and day, for months at a stretch without ceasing, the wind blows steadily from west to east at an average velocity of more than fifteen miles an hour. Luckily, this chance to be the direction of the country's produce transportation, so that the heaviest laden of the barrow craft are able to "make port" with a fair wind. A wind "dead astern," however, is by no means absolutely necessary, for, by ingeniously contrived supports on the sides of the barrows, the sails may be set to take advantage of almost every slant of breeze.

A campaign is on foot in Fresno to raise \$40,000 to secure a right of way for the construction of an electric railroad between that city and Clovis. The bonus has been largely subscribed, and the work is expected to cost about \$300,000.

Los Angeles Times

"Column Forward"

FRESH REPORTS OF PROGRESS IN THE ADVANCING SOUTHWEST.

Bank clearings steadily run ahead of former records week by week. For months of the current year the clearing through the clearing-house amounted to more than \$800,000,000. If this is maintained for the rest of the year the year's total will run to \$1,250,000,000. The same conditions prevail in the building trade, which for the year to date has amounted to \$27,000,000. These are the most important indices of forward movement, and prove the movement to be rapid.

Plans are completed for a two-story building at Glendale to cost \$20,000.

October 8, the people of South Pasadena are to vote on a bond issue of \$100,000 for sewers, water works, fire protection, and municipal yards.

Citizens of Butte county are planning a bond issue of \$2,500,000 to be used in creating a system of roads through the timbered county.

The State Railroad Commission has authorized the Pacific Light and Power Company to authorize an issue of \$1,750,000 to be used in refunding an old issue and the balance in developing the power of the Sierra Madre Mountains.

In Imperial Valley, at the city of Imperial, 1000 feet of new track is being laid to the Southern Pacific yards, in connection with the new stockyards to be built there. This indicates the growth of the cattle business in the valley, and is reported that one cattle man will sell 12,000 head within the next two weeks, fattened on the alfalfa of the valley.

A vacant lot of fifty feet fronting on street below Ninth is reported to be worth \$120,000.

Fruit growers at Covina are planning the construction of a new packing house for the Southern Pacific tracks in the fruits of that district.

A land company operating in the western part of the city has begun building of eleven new houses for home-seekers.

An eighty-acre orange grove near Los Angeles has been transferred at a price of \$75,000 for a sixty-six-room apartment house in the Westlake Park district.

The Goodrich ranch of eighty acres near Perris, highly improved, has been sold for \$32,000.

The Board of Supervisors of the county have let a contract for the new Hospital at West Orange at a cost of \$75,000, building in design of a modern and convenient for the uses intended.

The F. W. Braun building on the corner below Eighth street, is reported to be worth \$75,000, is making good progress.

A lot on West Adams street, improved with a building, has changed hands at a price of \$30,000.

About seven years ago a man gathered a fifty-year lease on a lot of land, seventy-one feet on the west side of the way near Seventh at a price of \$20,000. The lease was sold for \$125,000 to new owners paying \$125,000.

At Hollywood, a beautiful house is about to be built on a lot of 190 feet. The building will have a frontage of 185 feet and be 100 feet high. It will contain 200 rooms.

At Culver City, a new town on the Short Line, the Pacific Electric, is building a beautiful station at a cost of \$6000.

Income Tax D
Back

Four Hundred and T
for Thousand Perce

Illustrated Wle

And

In New Mexico TERRACED HOUSES OF TOWN DISCOVERED

REINS OF OLD SPANISH MISSION
AN EXTENSIVE ECCELESIASTICAL
TOWN EARLY IN THE SEVENTEENTH
CENTURY—SKELETONS UNearthed,
MAY YIELD RICH TREASURES.

DURING the last few weeks the American Archaeology at San Juan has been conducting extensive excavations on the site of the ancient Spanish town of Quara, N. M., and has secured rich scientific returns at the outset of this important work.

The ruins at Quara have formed a subject of interest and speculation for years. The walls of the old mission, built by the Spaniards early in the sixteenth century, are still standing.

There are evidences of occupation dating the Spaniards. Mounds of the existence of ruined houses and kilns there has existed no doubt in the minds of the scientists that Quara was at one time the center of a large settlement of Indians.

The truth of this theory has been proved by the preliminary excavations. Further work is being rushed, and it is expected that when the work is completed Quara will yield as rich scientific returns as the ruins of Tuzigoot and Puye, and the ruins of the Pueblo settlements in the Rio Grande valley, which have been completely excavated by the School of American Archaeology.

At Quara a number of skeletons have been found, the first Tigua bodies studied scientifically. The Tiguas live in a narrow strip along the eastern base of the Manzano Mountains, and at one time were a numerous and powerful tribe. They are believed to have been almost completely exterminated by the Apache Indians, and shows that there were fifteen terraced houses arranged in a line of quadrangles. Many underground chambers, have been located, and a large number of the accumulated ruins of centuries.

Even more interesting than the ruins is the extensive Spanish ecclesiastical institution which has been uncovered. It has been found that the Spaniards were more extensively on the site of Quara than at first supposed. The ruins of an old mission have been an object of interest for many years, but these are only a part of the buildings erected by the Spaniards, who must have converted the Indians to Christianity.

Adjoining the church have been discovered the foundations of buildings which were evidently a monastery and mission school. The mission was surrounded by a massive wall, and there were inner fortifications and certain pueblos.

Quara is located near the New Mexico summer resort of Mountainair, and owned by Messrs. Dunlavy, McCoy and Bennett of that place. Recently the school of the site of the ancient city of Quara has been discovered by the archaeological park. Director Edgar Hewett immediately began the work of excavation and restoration, which promises to be the most extensive and important of the kind carried out in this country.

It will take several seasons to uncover the ancient Indian city and the Spanish mission thereon, but rich scientific rewards are looked for.

Quara is the most beautifully located of all the pueblos of the ancient people of the Southwest. It is situated almost on the edge of the dismal salt lakes known as Salinas. The salt gathered from these lakes was an inducement to the Tiguas to establish themselves in their vicinity.

The natives were acquainted with salt, and in times anterior to the Spaniards, and Handeller and other authorities established a limited commercial intercourse with other tribes, with salt as a basis of the trading.

The Salinas became very important to the Spaniards in Southern Chihuahua. Salt was carried in the seventeenth century by the Spaniards, about 600 miles south of the border of Chihuahua, for the reduction of silver ores, and the salt trade became a resource for the Apaches and

Income Tax Dated
Back.

For Hundred and Twenty-
Five Thousand Persons

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES)
BOSTON, Sept. 27.—[Exclu-
sive Dispatch.] Boston is the
first city in the United States
to put into practice the idea of
Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, the
Harvard psychologist, that
criminals should be treated as
individuals and not merely as
members of one great law-
breaker class. Judge Webster

War Minister Sends
for Exile.

Mexico Refreshes Its Memory
of His Late Allusions to
Russian Invasion

Illustrated Weekly.

[Saturday, September 27, 1913.

Ancient City of Quarai Excavated.

By a Special Contributor.

In New Mexico.

TERRACED HOUSES OF INDIAN TOWN DISCOVERED.

REMS OF OLD SPANISH MISSION INDICATE
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DURING the last few weeks the School of
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at the site of the ancient Spanish mission
of Quarai, N. M., and has secured unex-
pectedly rich scientific returns at the very
outset of this important work.

The ruins at Quarai have formed an ob-
ject of interest and speculation for many
years. The walls of the old mission, estab-
lished by the Spaniards early in the seven-
teenth century, are still standing. On every
side are evidences of occupation long ante-
dating the Spaniards. Mounds show the
existence of ruined houses and kivas, and
there has existed no doubt in the minds of
scientists that Quarai was at one time the
center of a large settlement of Indians, be-
longing to the Tigua branch of the Pueblos.

The truth of this theory has been borne
out by the preliminary excavations this fall.
Further work is being rushed, and it is ex-
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tely exterminated by the Apache Indians. The
site of the ancient Indian town has been
mapped, and shows that there were at least
three terraced houses arranged in a series
of quadrangles. Many underground kivas,
oratories, have been located, and all these
will be cleared of the accumulated rubbish
of centuries.

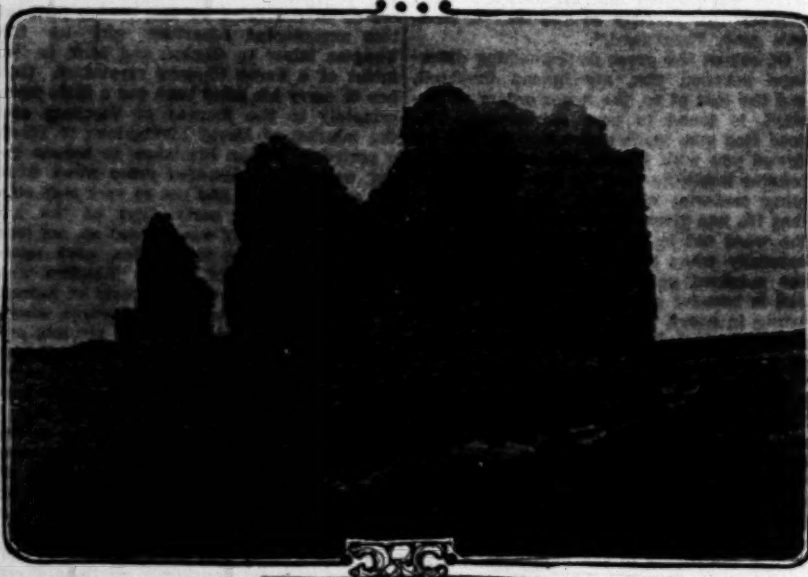
Even more interesting than the Indian
remains is the extensive Spanish ecclesiasti-
cal institution which has been uncovered. It
has been found that the Spaniards built
not only extensively on the site of Quarai
but also at first supposed. The ruins of the
mission have been an object of public
interest for many years, but these formed
only a part of the buildings erected by the
Spaniards, who must have converted Quarai
into an important headquarters. Adjoining the
church have been discovered the founda-
tions of buildings which were evidently a
monastery and mission school. The settle-
ment was surrounded by a massive stone
wall, and there were inner fortifications de-
fending certain pueblos.

Quarai is located near the New Mexico
mountain resort of Mountainair, and was
founded by Messrs. Donlavy, McCoy and Cor-
bett of that place. Recently the owners
presented the site of the ancient city to the
School of American Archaeology at Santa
Fe, to be excavated and exhibited as a pub-
lic archaeological park. Director Edgar L.
Hewett immediately began the work of ex-
cavation and restoration, which promises to
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The Salinas became very important to the
Tiguas in Southern Chihuahua. Salt from
the Salinas was carried in the seventeenth cen-
tury to the border of Chihuahua, for the
production of silver ore, and the salt trains
became a resource for the Apaches also.



RUINS OF CHURCH AT QUARAI, BUILT BY SPANIARDS IN SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

By 1670 the Apaches had intercepted all
communication with the Salinas, and the
trains returning from Southern Chihuahua
were compelled to remain at what is now
El Paso. Very soon afterward the missions
at the Salinas had to be abandoned.

Aside from the salt lakes, the region af-
forded many advantages which appealed to
the Indians. The levels between the Salinas
and Gallisteo were the favorite haunts of
the antelope, and the mountains to the west
abounded in bears, deer and turkeys.

Bandelier, who conducted his extensive in-
vestigations in the Southwest in the early
eighties, says of Quarai:

"I saw Quarai several times, always in
winter and under the most unfavorable cir-
cumstances, and yet was carried away with
me a vivid impression of its singular beauty.
The red sandstone formation of the rocks
that crop out in the neighborhood is in
pleasant contrast with the somber green of
the trees and shrubbery covering the hills.
Above the low mounds of the former pueblo
rises the stately ruin of the old church, a
massive edifice of stone, the walls of which
are at least fifteen feet high and four feet
thick. It measures 50x104 feet. The pueblo
is built of sandstone slabs, and the walls
have the usual thickness of ten to twelve
inches. The pueblo formed at least three
squares, surrounded by the usual large
buildings. I am not sure as to the existence
of estufas, as deep snow filled every de-
pression and covered the mounds with a
layer at least a foot deep. But on a sec-
ond visit, when there was less snow on
the ground, I think I noticed traces of a
circular estufa.

"Possibly the apple grove at Manzano
was the orchard of the former mission at
Quarai. Gardens, fruit trees and vineyards
in New Mexico in the seventeenth century
were mostly connected with missions, ex-
cept at Santa Fe and perhaps in the Rio
Grande Valley, where were the largest
haciendas of the Spanish colonists. There
stands at Manzano a grove of tall apple
trees surrounded in 1812 by a wall of adobe.
The trees are manifestly very old and en-
tirely neglected. It is probable that they
were planted by some of the missionaries
during the seventeenth century. If there
was no mission at Manzano, then the old
fruit trees must have belonged to the mis-
sion at Quarai."

According to ancient Spanish history the
Spaniards who settled at Quarai had an ex-
citing time. The bitter hostility of the
Apaches to the Pueblo Indians of the Salinas
did not prevent the latter from occasionally
courting their friendship and even entering
into alliances against the Spaniards. One
of the best-planned attempts at insurrec-
tion, previous to the successful outbreak of
1680, originated at Quarai between 1664 and
1669. An Indian of that village, known
under the Spanish name of Esteban Clemen-
te, was the soul of this conspiracy, and was
in secret communication with most of the
other pueblos. The plan was first to de-
prive the Spaniards of their horses by hav-

ing them all stolen by the Apaches, and
afterward, on the eve of Holy Friday, to fall
upon all the whites simultaneously. The
plot was detected and the leader executed,
and the danger was thus averted.

Quarai is the last pueblo on the borders
of the Salinas possibly known to have been
inhabited by the Tiguas. On the south-
eastern border of the basin are ruins which
are thought to be those of a Piro village.
The range of the Tiguas was limited to a
narrow strip along the eastern slope of the
Manzano chain, beginning with Chilili on the
north and ending with Quarai on the south.
Considering each site separately they were
all well chosen, for each had its permanent
water supply, sufficient wood, tillable land
within easy reach, and an open view toward
several points of the compass, thereby mak-
ing it easy to guard against surprise. None
of these pueblos occupied a strong position
for defense. The pueblos were such a short
distance apart that they could easily assist
one another in case of attack, and yet they
had to yield to their hereditary foe, and
even the protection of the Spaniards could
not save them. They were merely the out-
posts of the Pueblo country and were sepa-
rated from their brethren on the Rio
Grande by a forbidding mountain chain,
through which only two passes lead. These
passes could be easily occupied by an
enemy.

The destruction of Quarai and other pue-
blos of the Salinas became inevitable as soon
as the Apaches spread in that direction,
which they had begun to do previous to
the advent of the white man in the South-
west. When the Pueblos had received from
the Spaniards new domestic plants and,
above all, new domestic animals, the induc-
ment for the nomads to prey upon the
house-dwelling Indians was greatly in-
creased. Only the rapid colonization of New
Mexico could have saved the villages on
the east side of the Manzano chain. This
was impossible, as Spain was too weak and
New Mexico not sufficiently inviting to war-
rant extraordinary exertions.

Quarai was the seat of a Spanish mission
from 1629, and contained a monastery and
church dedicated to the Immaculate Con-
ception. According to Vetancourt, Quarai
had 600 inhabitants immediately prior to its
abandonment. About 1674 the Apaches com-
pelled the Quarai people to fly to the pueblo
of Tajique, about twelve miles northward.
The latter village remained inhabited prob-
ably a year longer, when its occupants were
also forced to succumb to the hostility of
the Apache and to flee to El Paso, being
afterward settled in the village of Isleta del
Sur, farther down the Rio Grande, where
their descendants, almost completely Mexi-
canized, reside today.

Such is all that is known of the ancient
city which is now being unearthed in New
Mexico. None of the early scientists who
explored Quarai did any excavating. Dr.
Hewett, who has charge of the work at
Quarai, has excavated and restored many
pueblos in the Southwest and in Central

America, and he believes Quarai is going
to make one of the most interesting ar-
chaeological parks in the world.

G. W. S.

The Antiquity of Dentistry.

[The Outlook:] Tooth-pulling is doubt-
less as ancient a surgical operation, if so it
may be called, as is known to mankind, but
tooth-filling has been supposed to be a
modern invention. Herodotus, and, of
course, Galen, knew something about den-
tistry, but apparently not about fillings.
But as early as the sixteenth century there
is found printed evidence that the use of
gold leaves to fill cavities had long been
known, if not generally practiced.

The assertion that Egyptian mummies
have been found with gold-filled teeth is
now generally thought to be an error aris-
ing out of the fact that the Egyptians often
gilded the teeth of mummies for ornament.
The question comes up in connection with
the explorations of Prof. Saville, of Colum-
bia, in Ecuador. He found many pre-Aztec
skulls perhaps 1000 years old, of a type su-
perior to the Aztecs, and what was espe-
cially remarkable was that their teeth
showed both gold and cement filling. The
New York Sun, in describing this find, says:

"The gold-filled teeth struck him as the
most unusual feature of his finds. In Mex-
ico he had dug up skulls with teeth filled
or ornamented with stone, but he had never
before seen gold fillings in a prehistoric
skull. The gold was on the edges of the
teeth, and had been applied from the in-
side. It showed little on the outside, so
the purpose appeared to be less for orna-
mentation than for utility.

"Some of the teeth were filled with ce-
ment. In all cases, whether the fillings
were gold or cement, the borings indicated
that a tool had been used that did the work
possibly as well as the instruments of the
modern dentist. Some of the teeth that ap-
parently had been loosened were held to-
gether by gold bands. . . . Prof. Sa-
ville said that the residents, or natives, of
that part of Ecuador where he found the
skulls and the pottery, just north of the
equator, apparently were the only primi-
tive people who understood the art of using
jewels and platinum in decorative art. One
of the objects of using gold in the teeth
doubtless was ornamentation, but the chief
purpose seemed to be to preserve the teeth."

Vanished Classics.

[Chicago Record-Herald:] A group of
American schoolboys visiting England were
taken to Rugby to gather impressions. The
English masters, fearful that the boys, in-
stead of using their eyes, would carry away
just the impression they had brought—an
impression, of course, left by reading "Tom
Brown's School Days"—made eager in-
quiries, which brought to light the fact that
not one of the hundred boys had ever read
the schoolboy classic. Nor was that the
worst. Few of the English boys attending
the school had read the book, either. A
recent investigation in an American city
revealed the astounding fact that the charm
of Deadwood Dick and other rugged west-
ern types begins to pall on Young America
decidedly early.

It would scarcely surprise one to hear
that Deerfoot no longer casts his potent
spell, that Thaddeus of Warsaw is unknown,
that the brisk and self-reliant heroes of Al-
ger, Optic and Henty are no longer brisk
enough, and that Tom Sawyer himself is
out of date. What do the youngsters read
nowadays? Have they become addicted to
treatises on population, exposures of graft,
articles on scientific management, argu-
ments for the suffrage and proposals to let
the people rule? It may be that the cradles
and the nurseries of the present are shelter-
ing brains so eager and active that the best
thing we grown-ups can do is to relegate
ourselves promptly to the shelf.

The new Botellier building on Main street
north of Ninth is being rapidly leased,
a moving picture theater taken for ten years
at a rental of \$90,000, and the hotel of sev-
enty-two rooms on the second and third
stories for a similar term at \$75,000, while
a store room has been let for the same
length of time at \$30,000, and a restaurant
room for five years at \$10,000.

Al Walton, in such as these: back; Mow Harrigan, five-center three; Delmar, wings; One and all are class, even undergraduate heady Rugby action.

Walter Reinschild, Former Michigan star, who is to coach the Thomas College football squad this year.

Neither side scored in this half. In the second period, "Blunder" Schaeffer's little dash of "back" sprinkled on the "frogs" between halves began to smart, and things started to liven up. The St. Ignace felt it coming and opened up the fun by working the ball down to the California line, where, after vibrating on the five-yard line, it was carried across for a try. The conversion by Harrington showed the crowd that with the kick-off the oval went deep into St. Ignace's territory.

used his feet on the ground. McGee, the on-L. A. A. was out of the game with a bad knee. With the season up fast, the team's progress for fall, McGee's progress in the game, and the fact that he should be able to play, was a great help. He has played a silent game at full time, opportunity and lively

Income Tax Da Back. Four Hundred and Two for Thousand Person

Saturday, September 27, 1913.]

HUGH JENNINGS—A SKETCH.



ONE of the warm nights which have marked Los Angeles this summer from other summers I was sitting on my rock aerie at the top of the great granite tower on the home of the Eagle-Journal known as the Los Angeles Daily Times and right under my wings, spread to catch what little breeze there was from the ocean, I followed the ticking of the linotype machines preparing a wonderful story for readers of the journal at their morning coffee on the following day.

To many readers of the story, perhaps to most of them, it contained simply the history of a trip very sensational in its features, and the interest stopped there. The Eagle is an old bird and has heard many stories in his lifetime, and heard others told of the almost forgotten past. And so the Eagle is very inclined, as is the habit of old creatures, to philosophize.

Let me recall very briefly some of the salient features of the story. It concerned a young woman, a teacher in a Los Angeles school, who with a few companions paid a visit to China, and the story teller had just returned home. Abandoned by her companions, this young woman traveled alone from Hongkong to Canton and back on a river steamer. China was torn to pieces between warring factions, and on the trip down the river the leader of one of these factions, disguised as a coolie, traveled down the stream. The boat was crowded with Chinese of all grades and of all dispositions. Had the identity of the rebel leader been discovered there would have been an awful fight between the opposing factions, and nobody could

have told what the consequences might have been.

There is a good deal of discussion among you human beings as to the progress of your kind in these latest days, and this discussion covers every phase of human life. Of course every human being knows that all movement is not progress, and yet none of you will confess that his own individual progress can possibly be like that of Hamlet's crab, "backward."

Of course the great distinguishing difference between you, my human brethren, and the rest of us, the lower orders of creation, is found in your spirituality. The good God who made and loveth all has endowed you with keener and more comprehensive intellects than He has given to any other material creatures, and on top of that He has given you a spirituality (using the word not in its French meaning.) So naturally when you discuss your progress the spiritual path lies most in the light and is broader and longer and more interesting in every way than any of the other paths contiguous and parallel or crosswise or remote.

An Eagle type of man writing long ago in the oldest book extant and the one that bears highest authority among most men, said that the region inhabited by wicked men "is full of the habitations of cruelty." The Eagle knows more of the ancient history of humanity than most humans think, and he can look back to a time not so long ago as things run in the history of nations and in the career of the human race when a trip made by this lonely, unprotected woman through China or any other part of the earth away from her own home would have been impossible.

It is about fifty years since the Eagle with intense interest followed the perusal of a book written by a Pole named Vambury. The man died in Paris the other day. He was a man of weak physique and lame at that, but disguised as a dancing dervish he traveled into the heart of Central Asia, through Bokhara and as far as the home of the lamas. The story was thrilling. If he had been discovered as a European and a Christian his life would have been forfeited in the twinkling of an eye. He was the first European that for

centuries had visited these regions, from which all foreigners had been excluded.

Thinking of these things, the Eagle's eye was turned from Central Asia to Central Africa, and away from the story of Vambury to that of David Livingstone. That was only the other day, too.

Now here is where the Eagle's philosophy is brought to bear upon this subject raised in the mind by the daring dash of this unprotected American girl up the Yangtze River to Canton and back in the midst of a fierce Chinese revolution. One has to carry his mind back but a little more remotely to the journey of Vambury and the mission of David Livingstone to reach a period in human life when no human being was safe a hundred miles away from his own doorstep, and not so very safe anywhere. In those early days of the human race humanity was divided up, not into great nations, but into tribes, each numbering a handful of people. Readers who are unable to follow the stream of human events so far up toward its source where it branches out into so many rivulets are undoubtedly familiar with the conditions prevailing among the tribes of Indians in North America until a few years ago, conditions not entirely removed at this day.

In those remote times there were no nations, and logically, therefore, no international relations. Since the aggregation of men into nationalities there have been no hostilities like those that existed between the small tribes of the prehistoric past.

But even after men were aggregated into nations the international relations were almost entirely hostile, and alliances were very rare, always short-lived, and only entered into when some particular nation was being driven to the wall by the aggressions of a more powerful neighbor.

Well, for intelligent readers like those of the Eagle's journal, The Times, it is unnecessary to go into this subject in minute detail. Already the readers of this story of the Eagle will have gone far beyond the Eagle's dictation, until walking independently along paths of thought of their own creation.

The thought that these paths will lead to in conclusion will be the wonderful progress made in the world in the relations

of nations one to another and the comparative peace which covers the earth as the waters cover the sea, in spite of fierce and disgraceful wars now and then and there. Oh, yes, you have made wonderful progress. It is more than a quarter of a century since Capt. R. F. Burton and his wife followed in the footsteps of David Livingstone, traversing all of Central Africa unprotected and yet safely. The war in Mexico had been in progress some hundreds of years ago only and strained relations existing between American Eagle's country and that of the Mexican Eagle had been prevailing for would not have been a live American in Mexico at the end of any given twenty hours.

The Eagle the other day sat upon his tower and heard a conversation between the editorial rooms between one of the editorial writers and a young woman who had been a missionary in India. She said, "Oh, yes, the Gospel of Jesus Christ is working in India today just as it has been working among many peoples in the 2000 years. It is the same parable of leaven in the lump of dough, and while the lump is awfully large and very dark and sodden with vice, corruption and superstition, yet the work of the leaven and its giving effect are seen there in a thousand ways."

So it is, human brethren, all over the world. That leaven has made living the nations of the earth from Jerusalem all through Asia and Europe and all America, unknown when it was first introduced into the world, and that is why are less frequent and less cruel than they were, and that accounts for the ability of an unprotected Los Angeles school teacher young woman as she was, to make the trip on the Chinese steambot.

Yours for the effect of the leaven.



THE LANCER

"CAN you keep a secret, can you keep it true, oh, can you keep a secret your whole life through?"

They tickle the palm of your hand with a straw, the while they murmur those mystic words, and if you can bear it without smiling—if, in fact, you are not ticklish—it proves that you are a trustworthy person with whom the uttermost confidence would be safe. Of course.

Wherefore I am seriously communing with myself these days. I have gazed earnestly at the palm of my treacherous hand and wondered just why it cannot bear the twittering juxtaposition of a mere straw with dignified equanimity. Can it be possible that I am no keeper of secrets? Can it be true that I am the boon affinity of that young female who "had a kiss and straightway went and told her mother" and who consequently "ought to have her lips sewn up and never have another?"

And yet, after all, secrets are very much like money. They are only a burden and responsibility and one only begins to get any fun out of them when one sheds them. What possible satisfaction can one get out of keeping a secret, I should like to know? But there is a zest in the telling of it that cannot be equalled.

Secret Charms.

NOTHING pleases a small child more than telling him a secret which he in his turn hastens to divulge to all and sundry. And some of us never really grow up. Secrets are as fascinating to me to-day as they ever were, providing I may

pass them on to just one person. The secret that isn't shared is a tasteless thing. Almost as bad as the money that is hoarded. Of course the spendthrift of money and the spendthrift of secrets may both have to reckon with an uncomfortable future. But we can always become Socialists then, and call upon the conservatives to disgorge.

The trouble is, having no secrets of my own, it is usually other people's secrets with which I am generously reckless—or want to be. So far I am the miserable possessor of no less than three fine healthy secrets belonging to other people which I am under covenant not to tell, but which are just prepared to slip off the end of my tongue every time my lips part. It keeps me horribly on the qui vive. And the telling of those secrets would prove highly entertaining to so many people besides myself.

And supposing, too, that someone else butts in and culls all the pleasure of the secret telling before I have kept the chance! After all my self-restraint, too.

Come to think of it, I never asked to be saddled with those secrets. They were just thrust upon me because I looked to be a nice, sympathetic sort of chap and because the owners had failed to tickle my palm and discover how lacking in the secretive calm I really am. This embarrassing one with the burden of other people's secrets is altogether too much of a good thing when one is expected to keep the dratted things. When a secret is voluntarily given to me I ought to be able to treat it how I like. Possibly it would blast So-and-So's reputation if I divulged it, but while So-and-So's reputation is such as it is it strikes me that a little blasting would not make much difference.

Amiable Gossip.

THERE is such a very subtle line between scandal and gossip that it behooves one to be very watchful. All the same, I like gossip. Quite the most interesting things in the world are people, and personal talk about personalities is quite the most interesting kind of talk. Of course we all profess to prefer literary and artistic conversation, or something impersonal and elevating. But that is because we are all natural humbugs. As a matter of fact every last man of us loves a gos-

sip and finds the intimate affairs of his fellow-man the most attractive form of conversation. When our fellow-man will persist in kicking over the traces and unskillfully creating scandalous secrets, he must expect to be talked about.

That is why modern newspapers gradually become more personal as time goes on. The public likes it, notwithstanding all their highfalutin talk about vulgarity. The average human being, male or female, just adores seeing himself in the paper, and in a general way he would prefer to be scandalized rather than ignored.

A prominent parson has been busy admonishing the gossips of his parish and unequivocally condemns gossip in all its forms. But as a matter of fact, gossip is an essentially friendly attribute and the town that is devoid of gossips must also be devoid of sociability. Too much gossip is bad, like too much anything, and the gossip that merges into scandal is as bad as the electric fuse that burns the house down. But no one condemns electricity because an occasional fuse causes trouble.

Personally.

YOU cannot gossip about me too much. You may surmise anything you like providing only you will not state it as a fact before you know it to be true. And providing always that you will give opinions as opinions and not as statements of fact. In short, you may talk and criticize, but you must not lie. And of course you may praise. I just love praise, don't you? But if you can't praise me, well, talk about me just the same. For then I can take umbrage to my soul that at least I am no nonentity, at least I am a personage.

"Who," asked a nice young woman, "is the Lancer on your paper. He is perfectly detestable. I hate him."

"Oh, he is a very decent, harmless sort of chap," said I, "nothing much to him either way."

"Oh, yes, there is," she snarled indignantly, "he is a pig. I'm sure, but he certainly isn't harmless. His ideas are odious. I hate him."

I insisted again that he was mild and harmless, but it was a specious affectation of paltry modesty. I simply swelled with pride that she should hate the Lancer so violently and read him so industriously

that she might hate him the more. My friends, was fame.

My Voyage.

BY THE time this appears in print B Lancer will be well on the way to New York from whence he will proceed to San Francisco and California and talk with you about our climate, our beautiful women, our bank clearings and our Times, and preserve a discreet silence about our ties and our purity, and nothing shall induce me to mention last week's frosts or last week's Hades.

I shall visit Ranelagh and Berkeley and make tolerant comparisons in my Los Angeles, Midwick, Annandale, San Gabriel country clubs. I shall golf at Sunningdale and the Mid-County and explain my distressing "offense" in glowing description of our and our country. When I am lost in the usual New York I shall smile patiently and recall to you much higher order of fog with which the City of the Angels is blessed. I shall for ice, green corn, flapjacks, chowder and tamales in the London restaurants and look facetiously at the while the watter flounders me. I shall proceed to buy myself a new pair of American shoes for at least a dollar more than they cost in America, and I shall all the latest American plays for a dollar more than they cost in Los Angeles.

And I am to meet the crowds of them. That is the trouble. I have been promised. I am already booked for the chic little luncheon that is to be held at the Ritz which is being given in honor of two young women who have been more artistic than Tubal-Cain of olden memory ever thought of. who had elected to "alt charmed" the government in Holloway Gait. I am very pliant society lions who cannot be divulged, as the party is the lookout for them, so says the

So you see what a whitewash time I am in for. Perchance you will eradicate your Lancer's good

new Artist.

He is called the iron age, and certainly plays a great part in our industrial, artistic and business life. Iron is wrought into many shapes, both more useful and more artistic than Tubal-Cain of olden memory ever thought of. In Los Angeles banks and counting-houses, beautiful offices of all kinds, and beautiful ornamental iron work, are a chance that, if you notice any of them, ask the maker, the Bailey Ornamental Iron Company will come up.

Following the paths of old Tubal-Cain, was born in Appleton, Wis., Dec. 5, 1866, the son of Blossom and Clara D. Fleming. July 23, 1903, and Mr.

Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly.

Who

GREEK TEMPERAMENT

GREEK temperament is what characterizes Los Angeles people of a day, a character which will be more and more clearly engraven upon our people and upon our city as time goes on.

A German in Paris said to me some years ago that the reason Calvinism had failed to touch the French people was its very plain and absolutely inartistic temperament. The French, according to him, are, as he said himself, "artistic" in every point of their fingers." In the respect the French are, among the people of the world, the Athenians of our time. They will have to look to their artists or Southern California will snatch Garland from the brow of la belle France.

There are people in this city who have made art a passion. With some of them, it has degenerated into a fanaticism. The citizens who are passionately artistic have done good work for the city, which will mark the character of the municipality and those that live in it for time to come.

Among these the name of Fred W. Blanchard stands high and will continue to do so. He was born in Boston, August 1864, the son of John S. and Harriet (Blanchard) Blanchard. He married Miss Hampton in Los Angeles in 1903.

Mr. Blanchard was educated in the public schools of his native city, including the school and the famous Boston Latin school.

In 1882 he migrated to Denver and went into the general music business. He remained in the city among the clouds until 1884, when he removed to Los Angeles, and began in the music business formed a partnership known as the Clark & Blanchard Company, a business relationship which continued until 1894. Then this organization was dissolved and the Blanchard & General Company, dealing in music, was organized and continued until 1899.

Then followed the real business of Mr. Blanchard's career in organizing the Richard Hall Building Company, of which he is still the president. The result of the construction of a handsome building on the west side of Broadway almost between Second and Third streets, which until recently presented the most striking skyline in the city, the most complete row of buildings here, and all of dignity, an ornament to the city.

Mr. Blanchard's artistic work has been entirely of a private nature. He has developed much public spirit and given a great deal of time and attention to public affairs in connection with art work in Los Angeles. Under three successive Mayors of the city Fred W. Blanchard has been a member of the Municipal Art Commission. He is also president of the Allied Center Commission and has been a member of the Gamut Club. He is also a member of the Los Angeles Country Club and of the Chamber of Commerce. His name will also be associated with the city for many years to come as the originator and promoter of the lighting system which makes many of the streets of the city shine like the stars in heaven. In politics Mr. Blanchard has been always a Republican.

Income Tax Dated
Back.

Four Hundred and Twenty-
Five Thousand Persons

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—(Exclu-
sive Dispatch.) Boston is the
first city in the United States
to put into practice the idea of
Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, the
Harvard psychologist, that
criminals should be treated as
individuals and not merely as
members of one great law-

War Minister Sends
for Exile.

Mexico Refreshes Its Memory
on His Late Allusions to
Federal Jurisdiction

Los Angeles Times

another and the compari-
sons covers the earth as the
sea, in spite of fierce and
now and then and here
and there, you have made
it is more than a quar-
antine Capt. R. F. Burton
followed in the footsteps of
the, traversing all of Can-
tected and yet safely. It
also had been in progress
of years ago only and the
existing between the
country and that of the
had been prevailing, then
been a live American in
of any given twenty-four

other day sat upon his
a conversation down in
between one of the ed-
a young woman who had
y in India. She said:
ospel of Jesus Christ is
today just as it has been
many peoples in the last
the same parable of the
of dough, and while the
large and very dead and
corruption and super-
of the heaven and its
seen there in a thousand

an brethren, all over
en has made living all
the earth from Jerusalem
and Europe and all through
when it was first intro-
world, and that is why
and less cruel than the
accounts for the ability of
Los Angeles school teacher,
she was, to make this
effect of the heaven.



ate him the more. That
ame.

...
appears in print your
well on the way to New
he will proceed to Los
to behave like a well-behaved
talk with ecstasy about
beautiful women, and
building records, and
our Times. I shall
silence about our poli-
and nothing whatever
to mention last winter's
Hades.

anelagh and Heriberto
comparisons in favor of
Midwick, Anasandale and
city clubs. I shall
and the Mid-Surrey and
"offense" with a
on of our and growth
the usual November
and recall the very
of fog with which the
is blessed. I shall
r, flapsacks, bookbags,
chilli con carne, and
singles in the London
book facetiously about
founders miserably
my myself a new pair
at least a dollar
American plays for at least
they cost in Los Angeles

meet the Southern
That is the special
ed. I am already
luncheon that is in
which is being given
young women who have
tor who endorsed
certain Miss Rhine-
to "alt drama" in
olloway Gail. These
society lions whose
ed, as the police
them, so says my

at a whirling, whirling
Perchance
militants will
ancer's good

Illustrated Weekly.

Who's Who---And Wherefore.

Noted Men and Women of the Southwest.

CHIEF TEMPERAMENT.

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partnership known as the Clark & Blanch-
ard Company, a business relationship which
continued until 1894. Then this organiza-
tion was dissolved and the Blanchard &
Company, dealing in music, was
formed and continued until 1899.

He followed the real business of Mr.
Blanchard's career in organizing the
Hall Building Company, of
which he is still the president. The result
of the construction of a handsome build-
ing on the west side of Broadway almost
between Second and Third streets,
which until recently presented the
skyscraper skyline in the city, the most
imposing of buildings here, and all of
which, an ornament to the city.

Mr. Blanchard's artistic work has
been entirely of a private nature. He
has enjoyed much public spirit and given
much time and attention to pub-
lic in connection with art work in
the city. Under three successive May-
ors of the City of Los Angeles he has
been a member of the Municipal Art Com-
mission and is also president of the Allied
Artists Commission and has been
member of the Gamut Club. He is also
member of the Los Angeles Country
Club and of the Chamber
of Commerce. He has brought many in-
ternational celebrities in the musical world
to Los Angeles. His name will also be
known with the city for many years to
come as the originator and promoter of the
lighting system which makes many
of the streets of the city shine like the
stars in heaven. In politics Mr. Blanchard
was always a Republican.

...

... called the iron age, and certainly
it is a great part in our industrial,
business and business life. Iron is
found in many shapes, both more use-
ful and more artistic than Tubal-Cain of
olden times ever thought of.

... business offices of all kinds, and
residences, are marked by strik-
ingly ornamental iron work, and
it is not too much to say that, if you notice any of
this work, the name of the Bailey Orna-
mental Sanitation Company will come up.

... Mr. Bailey, whose name this
company bears, was born in Appleton, Wis., De-
cember 1, 1868, the son of Blossom and
John A. (Shomer) Bailey. He married
Ethel May Williams, July 23, 1903, and

for a second wife Ethel May Williams, July
31, 1912.

Mr. Bailey's education was in the high
school where he was born until 1885.
Then he took a course in the Spencerian
Business College in Milwaukee, graduat-
ing in 1887. Upon the completion of his
education he entered his father's store for
a time, and then removed to Denver, Colo.,
where he entered the iron business. Com-
ing to Los Angeles in 1896, Mr. Bailey be-
came connected with the Union Iron
Works here, and from there went to the
Llewellyn Iron Works.

The young man by this time was too ex-
pert an iron worker to remain content in
the employment of any organization, and,
in 1901, organized for himself the Bailey
Ornamental Iron Company. In 1905 this
concern was incorporated, and the organ-
izer was elected president and treasurer
of the company.

Mr. Bailey is a Mason, a Knight Templar,
a member of the Los Angeles Jonathan
Club and the Union League, and in reli-
gion he is a Presbyterian.

Ornamental Sanitation.

A city growing like Los Angeles, which
issues 1000 to 1500 building permits each
month in the year and which promises to
invest \$35,000,000 during the coming twelve
months gives a chance of making a living
to a host of workers and dealers in build-
ing and building material, and of making
a fortune for a few.

There is a story, told in The Times the
other day, of an old lady who returned to
Paris after the days of the Revolution and
in the days of the Restoration, and going
through the palace at Versailles sniffed up
her nostrils what to most people would be
considered sickening odors with a smile
of infinite satisfaction, saying: "That
smell reminds me of the good old days of
Marie Antoinette."

Perhaps in no feature is the building of
today so greatly different from that of the
past as in the specifications which tell the
plumber what he is to do. The old palaces
of kings, including that in London where
Queen Victoria was born, are utterly un-
sanitary, and the homes of ordinary people
were filthier than pig sties where the pigs
were given an opportunity to observe the
laws of sanitation. A modern bathroom
would make the elegant princesses of old-
time smile with ineffable satisfaction if it
was only attached to their own domiciles.

In the front ranks of sanitary plumbers
in this city where sanitation is like preser-
vation, the first law of nature for builders,
stands John Augustus Blumve. He was
born at Camden, N. J., August 26, 1852, a
son of a Lieutenant in the Prussian army
who had migrated to the United States,
John Blumve, and his mother was Sarah
Ann (Sutton) Blumve. He married Miss
Alice Montgomery in 1879.

Leut. Blumve, like all the people of his
nationality, set a high estimate upon in-
tellectual culture, so the boy was put through
the grammar and high schools of Cam-
bridge, Mass., and then entered the drug
business in 1887 and continued in it until
1891.

In 1895 John A. Blumve associated him-
self with a partner in Los Angeles, forming
the Blumve & Jay concern, for plumbing,
heating and the ventilation of buildings.
This was afterward incorporated as the
Blumve & Jay Company, and the prin-
cipal stockholders are John A. Blumve, pre-
sident, F. A. Jay, A. Jay and E. Blumve.

During the career of this concern many
great buildings have been erected in the
city of Los Angeles, and these plumbers
have had their share of the business. One
of the first noted buildings of the city,
erected years ago, was the Van Nuys
Hotel, and they installed the plumbing in
that. One of the last is the American
Bank building, and the plumbing in that
is their handiwork. They also did the
plumbing in the new Times building, the
most up-to-date printing plant in the
world, and a building highly distinguished,
even in Los Angeles, for its completeness
in every possible respect. These are only
a few of a great many handsome and com-
plete structures plumbed by the Blumve &
Jay Company.

Mr. Blumve is a Thirty-second Degree
Mason, a member of the Jonathan Club and

of the Los Angeles Pioneers, and in reli-
gion is an Episcopalian.

From the Sucker State.

When somebody charged the late Arthur
Wellington, afterward Duke of Wellington,
and the victor at the world-decisive battle
of Waterloo, with being an Irishman, the
great soldier showed that he was not a
diplomat and developed also the small side
of greatness when he repudiated the Irish
origin attributed to him with the start-
lingly sententious remark: "If a man was
born in a stable it would not make him a
horse."

So the subject of the following sketch,
although born in the Sucker State, is no
sucker. He is a Los Angeles lawyer, suc-
cessful in his profession because of his
knowledge of the law and quite as much
because of his knowledge of human nature,
and although not a politician of the profes-
sional kind, he is a power in Los Angeles
politics, and generally on the right side.

George P. Adams was born near Ke-
wanee, Ill., August 17, 1860. His father
was George C. and his mother Harriet R.
(Johnson) Adams, and September 6, 1893,
he married Miss Edith L. Harmon.

George P. Adams attended the public
schools in his home village and then was
graduated from Hedding College in 1885
with the degree of Ph.B. In 1887 the de-
gree of LL.B. was conferred upon him by
Union College. He was admitted to the
bar in Chicago in 1887, and came to Los
Angeles the same year. He has lived here
all this quarter of a century and has been
successful in the practice of his profession,
is a Republican in politics, a Master Ma-
son, a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

A Bunch of Native Sons.

The Appellate Court of the State of Cal-
ifornia is divided into several districts. It
is a comparatively new institution in Cal-
ifornia, but the first district, following the
history of the State in other organizations,
covers the northern counties of the State.
The court consists of a presiding justice
and three associates, and it is worthy of re-
mark that all four justices are native Cal-
ifornians, and all born in the northern part
of the State.

The presiding judge, Thomas Joseph
Lennon, was born at Marysville, February
25, 1866, was educated in the public schools
of his native town and of Oakland. Fin-
ishing at St. Mary's College, Oakland, he
was admitted to the bar in 1888 and be-
came Judge of the Superior Court in Marin
county in 1902, was re-elected in 1908, made
presiding justice of the Appellate Court in
1910.

One of the associated justices is Samuel
Pike Hall, born in Monterey county, March
3, 1854, educated in the public schools in-
cluding the high school, made deputy Dis-
trict Attorney of Alameda county by ap-
pointment and elected to the office in 1884
and 1886. In 1896 he became judge of the
Superior Court of Alameda county and
held the office until 1902. He was elected
Associate Justice of the Appellate Court in
1906 and re-elected in 1912.

A third member of the court is Frank
Henry Kerrigan, born in Contra Costa
county, September 17, 1867, and also a
pupil educated in the public schools. He
entered politics in San Francisco and filled
several offices, in 1899 being made a judge
of the Superior Court of that county, and
re-elected in 1904. In 1906 he was made
Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals.

A Trying Place to Fill.

There are few places in modern life
harder to fill than that of any place in
schools, public or private, or any place
connected with the schools. Their task
calls for more diplomacy than that of the
head of a modern Cabinet who conducts in-
ternational diplomacy. The business of
developing the human mind is more deli-
cate than any mechanical work on any-
thing requiring human skill, no matter
how artistic it may be. The painting of a
picture or the carving of an angel out of
a block of crude marble is easy work com-
pared to that of making "a perfect woman
noblely planned" of a little girl, or of build-
ing up a man of intellectual power and

moral courage out of a shrinking, timid
tricky, mendacious little boy.

Here in Los Angeles lately there has
been a great cry, and so far as the school
teachers are concerned, "little wool," in
the Supervisors' office, in the School Board,
among the teachers in school and at home,
and among all the taxpayers, as to the
amount of money necessary to finance the
schools properly, and as to the tax rate
to be levied on property. The Supervisors
have managed to clip 25 cents off of
each \$100 of the assessed valuation of
property in the county, and great is the re-
joicing among the taxpayers. But in clip-
ping, the wool of the lambs in the public
schools is alleged to have been shorn so
closely that no shelter will protect the
shearlings from the cold blasts of the com-
ing winter. Many and great are the cries
of indignation among the school teachers
because of the alleged parsimony of the
Board of Supervisors.

Come the free text-books, and again the
din is as bad as in a boiler shop or on a
ten-story steel-frame building where they
are hammering red-hot rivets to hold the
frame together, when the school teachers
get together. For wherever two or three
of these are gathered together there
is anything but divine peace in their
midst as they discuss the new school
books. It has been beyond our ability
to examine this pabulum provided
for the mental nourishment and de-
velopment of the little native sons and
daughters, but taking the teachers' views
as well founded, the free text-books turned
out of the big printing office at Sacramento
are worse than a crime, a mistake, in the
Frenchman's conception of the quality of
crimes and mistakes.

The above introduction is not meant to
saddle the State Superintendent of Instruc-
tion with any of this mistake worse than
sin.

Edward Hyatt, Superintendent of In-
struction for the State of California, was
born at Huntington, Pa., March 8, 1858.
He was educated in the public schools of
Ohio and at the Ohio State University,
took up teaching as a profession and is
making it his lifework.

In 1884 Prof. Hyatt removed to Califor-
nia, settling in Riverside county and en-
gaging in educational work in connection
with the public schools. In 1895 he was
elected County Superintendent, then was
elected instructor for county institutes all
over the State. In 1906 he was elected
State Superintendent, and was re-elected
in 1910.

PACIFIC PERSONALS.

One way of making fame immortal is by
calling children after a great man. In line
with this, the Rev. D. W. Cram at Port
Barrow, Alaska, writes that he has baptized
a little Eskimo boy, bestowing on him the
name Woodrow Wilson.

Jesse Seres, postoffice inspector in Ne-
vada, is having the kinks taken out of his
hair in handling the parcel post under the
new law. A merchant at Jarbridge, Nev.,
sent an order to Boise, Idaho, to a wholesale
grocer for a bill of goods. The termini are
about 100 miles apart, but the goods were
shipped by parcel post, traveling by Poca-
tello, Ogden, Utah, and Deeth, Nev., a dis-
tance of 700 miles. An eight-mule team was
required to transport the order from Deeth
to Jarbridge.

Dr. Olga McNelle, a medical probation of-
ficer, and Mrs. Mary E. Cope, matron of
the juvenile ward of the County Hospital at
Sacramento, are asking for a ranch on
which to home wayward girls committed by
the Juvenile Court, thinking that country
life and absence from city temptations will
be great aids in reforming the girls. It looks
as if there might be something in this.

William Knightland, sales manager for a
local paint merchant, procured good em-
ployment for a couple of painters working
on a job out of town, to find himself hailed
into court for breaking the law passed by
the last queer Legislature of California mak-
ing it a misdemeanor to procure employ-
ment for men out of work on a job where
there is a strike in progress.

Income Tax Dept.
Back.
Four Hundred and Twenty
Five Thousand Persons

Illustrated Weekly

Frenchman it is 'What?' In the case of the Scot it is a moment of silence and then an answer to the question. The Englishman always repeats the question and may be surprised that such a question should have been put to him. On the other hand, the Frenchman answers at once and directly, which is the case with the German. Neither hesitates in replying. Such, however,

The Turk regards the questioner as a repetition of the question and wastes his time in answering. The Armenian and Arab are amazed. The Russian and Lithuanian answer without hesitation, provided they understand. The Lithuanian will not answer if the examiner's knowledge of his language is not sufficient.

A Bit of

THE STUFF OF DREAMS
GRIZZLED old seaman of a junk
was, grown gray in romance and
mysterious mystery of China. V
at shipbuilder had left it and i
trim and new at the dock in H
aye, it was such a junk as the
-buttoned of mandarins might
d for his plaything, such a junk a

at princes of Hongkong have lo
carry their priceless tea down
se. And its maiden voyage—ah,
een wonderful! For Lee Chow,
at mandarin, had, with his daugh
in, sailed down the coast in it, c
pearls and silks and a cargo of
ast teak from the interior. That
christening of the junk, and
sold it soon after, for Lee Sin.

were as the pink Chinese rose
leaves, whose lips were red as the
junk-stick at dusk, whose feet
and fleeting as a hasty prayer to
Lee Sin died. And thereafter it
to more laughter aboard the junk
relapsed into the ordinary river
carried tea and cotton and naked
and geese for full twenty years.
Summer he had had a vacation

American had taken him up
where the junk had lain idly
sleepy waves slap against his post
while he dreamed the middle-
of all bachelors and discovered
a soul.

Vacations do not last forever. Two
years more of hard labor had brought
his detorage, and now—now he
only at the dock in San Francisco.

...ruefully the bruises made un-
der his cross-Pacific journey. Oth-
er are not so young at 50 as at 20,
junks are apt to become rheuma-
tic. To him now swarmed a crowd of w-
riters, architects and would-be artists,
all in their senseless way at making
"laque" for the fair, tearing out
and railing here, profaning a long-u-
ered, dabbling bits of color and

until he felt like a bedridden dandy of Hongkong. There was only this silly horde who pleased his soul—the one man who swore liberation and delighted in poking its sticky corners redolent of ghostly steak and the dream-kiss of incense. The old junk remembered his vain and one day gave him a bit of his soul.

underlaid is a thing that no conqueror; it is like the inevitable dawn of the Chinese spring for youth, and as the insistent call of the Kingsley was possessed of it, and he had many times watched the Cross rise and the sun circling the earth, China with its inscrutable smile, and he had answered. A faint smile came

As the young man had been watching the junk on the river, he had seen a man so fascinated him—one whose red lantern bobs on the prow, whose tawny sail was with brown and greenish gray. The junk were sufficiently old to char-

that vaguely indefinite thing the
sympathy. Kingsley loved the

For example, —

Angley loved the

Income Tax Paid Back.

For Hundred and Twenty Thousand Persons

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—[Exclusively Dispatch.] Boston is the first city in the United States to put into practice the idea of Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, the Harvard psychologist, that criminals should be treated as individuals and not merely as members of one great lawless class.

War Minister Sends for Exile.

Mexico Refreshes Its Memory of His Late Allusions to Foreign Invasion



Illustrated Weekly.

[Saturday, September 27, 1918.]

Angeles Times

ve.



a. Polish, Russian and have never found feeble

questioner "How long did you attend school?" before the real answer is obtained the response is made. In the case of the Irishman it is "What?" In the case of the Frenchman it is a moment of silence and then an answer to the question. The Englishman almost always repeats the question and a display of surprise that such a question should have been put to him.

questioner with a blank stare and answers without the least expression in face or voice. "These characteristic reactions are produced mainly in the uneducated of various races, or in the peasant classes, and if they depart very far from what has usually been the case heretofore the circumstance is regarded as suspicious, especially if there is no apparent reason for the digression."

prehesion. Not long ago, the doctor related, an arriving alien slashed himself across the wrist with suicidal intent. It was plainly apparent that while he was not actually insane, he was of unstable make-up and was suffering from the mental strain due to the long voyage in the steerage and the ordeal that confronted him on landing. He thus plainly showed his weak resistance under an unusual strain.

called home. The sale netted him enough to pay his passage in the steerage and a small surplus to meet the requirements of the United States immigration laws. While on shipboard he was robbed of all the money he possessed, and consequently when he arrived he had not the necessary sum to enter. The experience preyed on his mind to such an extent that he practically was a mental wreck. A few days' rest and kind treatment altered his viewpoint, and his mental balance returned. He was then permitted to enter in spite of the lack of funds. He has since become a useful and respected citizen.

A Bit of Old China. By Hazel H. Havermale.

THE STUFF OF DREAMS.

GRIZZLED old seaman of a junk it was, grown gray in romance and the mysterious mystery of China. When the last shipbuilder had left it and it had come trim and new at the dock in Hongkong, it was such a junk as the most silver-buttoned of mandarins might have wanted for his plaything, such a junk as the merchant princes of Hongkong have longed for to carry their priceless tea down the Yangtze. And its maiden voyage—ah, that had been wonderful! For Lee Chow, the brilliant mandarin, had, with his daughter, sailed down the coast in it, carrying pearls and silks and a cargo of the most precious tea from the interior. That was the christening of the junk, and Lee Chow said it soon after, for Lee Sin, whose name was the pink Chinese rose for romance, whose lips were red as the glow of a punk-stick at dusk, whose feet were light and fleet as a hasty prayer to the sea—Lee Sin died. And thereafter there was no more laughter aboard the junk.

There was something about the vessel conducive to fancies—an atmosphere of long-dead loves and ethereal romances. In the cabin there was a subtle, insidious odor that Kingsley had spent many an hour in trying to analyze—teak and old tea, a spice of bilge and an elusive fragrance neither flower nor wood, incense nor perfumed water—that was the essence of it all.

lips. For a long time he held it there, and the perfume stole over his senses, and the night became unreal and promising. He raised his head. In the dim corner of the cabin swayed a gold-clad Chinese girl with a moth-wing fan in her hand. Her great, wistful eyes were fixed on the waiting man's as she moved slowly forward into a pool of moonlight. He could hear the satiny rustle of her garments, could see the beaded clogs wink in and out; her throat pulsed swiftly, and the fan quivered as if for flight. At each step the perfume became more poignant, and slowly, silently, with infinite tenderness, she dropped the fan on a silken cord about her neck, and with two slim hands bent back the man's head and kissed him.

fan. From the whole came a sensuous, maddening perfume, oriental and unknown. Half consciously, the man raised the coat to his face. There was a whisper of sound in the corner of the cabin. Ingham reached for his incandescent. As his hand touched it, the filament snapped. Then from the corner came a deepening of the odor, and a Chinese girl slipped forward—a slim gold wraith with tearful eyes. A white fan lay on her breast. Ingham noted that the red and green wine of the wharf lights danced on her hair, and the gray water of the bay shimmered behind her through the porthole. Stilly she drew near him, and raising her warm brown fingers bent down his head and kissed him. There was quick fire in his veins. He reached out to touch her, and she was gone. Blindly he stumbled from the cabin and fell over a can of paint used in the rejuvenation of the junk. He saw that the painters had splashed red on the sides of the hulk hideously, and that the ferry clock pointed to 12.

Impossible to keep up with these apparently haphazard up in their despairing country at all hours, they came here with their ally defy detection, as perfectly with the good eye. A man the totally blind would be very close to their trail, leading them.

One day he descended into the hold, and deep under years of refuse and filth he found a carved chest of an unknown wood. Idly curious, he had it carried to the cabin, and when the smoky lamp was lit and the rising moon was sending floods of topaz light through the queer windows, Kingsley knelt before the chest and pried it open. Somehow, as he did so, a sense of vandalism came over him. Half way he arose, then laughed at himself for an old woman and lifted the lid.

Paul Ingham had stayed late aboard the Chinese junk that night. There was a last touch to be done to the cabin, and he decided to finish it, much as his soul writhed at having to deface the old grayness with crass new paint and at the travesty of "restoration" which he was overseeing. He had grown to love the junk and its incongruity as it lay there in San Francisco Bay awaiting the fair and the throng of tourists who were to make life a burden for it. There was something pathetic about the weary old ship as it rested there with the raucous ferries booting at it daily and the city lights staring at it impudently as it dreamed its gray dreams and tried to imagine itself back in the land of desire. He had mentally apologized for every brushstroke of his men, for every ruthless knock of their hammers.

Walking Snakes. [New York Sun:] Apropos of the recent discovery in Africa of the Gigantosaurus Africanus it is interesting to note the many facts which point to the conclusion that snakes swam before they took to land. It is not impossible that the traces of former snake locomotion which are found in the python and other snakes are the remains of former fins. It is said that when the reptiles came to land and learned to burrow in the sand they lost these.

the wanderlust is a thing that no man can conquer; it is like the inevitable dawn, the Chinese spring for youth, and as the sun rises on the horizon, the sea. Kingsley was possessed of it, and he had many times watched the sun rise and the sun circling in the sky, and he had answered. And then he had smiled once again, and the wanderlust had slept.

Sweeter and heavier grew the perfume; the lamp guttered out as the man knelt before the chest and stroked the golden coat with its tiny fan. What a slender throat must have risen from this wrought collar! What fragile hands must have stirred this misty fan! Could this dried rouge have ever reddened the lips which rested against it?

He dropped down into the black dampness of the hold and flashed his pocket light about. Ah, there under that bale was just such a piece of weather-beaten wood as he sought! He tumbled the bale aside, shoved away the old boxes and crates, and tugged at the piece of wood. Strangely it resisted his efforts, and with swift strokes the man thrust the rubbish aside, and saw that it was the lid to a chest. He poked at it curiously, then picked it up and swung it to the deck. In the cabin was a bench on which he lowered it.

The usual method of walking in the snake tribe is peculiar and is more like walking in a bag. A snake walks; he does not crawl, as the average layman imagines. Snakes walk on their ribs. The old Germans or Teutons used to have a warlike custom of proclaiming their kings. The sturdy warriors would dock their brazen shields together lifted high above their heads, on which the future king was elevated. The snake's belly is in some respects like the interlocked shields. His feet are his ribs, which he is capable of working forward or backward, at the same time bending them. Over each rib there is a shield, and as the foot moves the point of the foot is lowered and digs into the ground or takes hold of any projection on the surface over which it is going. This moves his bulk along. He also curls himself up and thus moves along more swiftly. Grabbing with his front ribs, an ugly snake can hold fast while he pulls up his other half. Scientists do not believe that snakes can spring, but that they sometimes jump.

Builder's Dedication
Colon, Where Sh...
ing of the Water...
Being the First W...
the Atlantic to the...
WIRE TO THE TIME
greatest engineers of
city leaders, authori...
of all sorts and con...
joyed her hospitality.
BREAKS DOWN
Mrs. Goethals has
strumental in breaki...
and sham in the offi...
lathism. Government
garden of the main
entitled to all the be...
no distinction in the
service. Everything
government, communi...
was no chance for d...
receptions and din...
and there were many
tions, every guest kn...
just what every dish...
was no masquerading
urles that were not re...
Discussing this ph...
life, Mrs. Goethals said
unpleasant to the host...
customed to shroud i...
mystery, but it certain...
ter on a basis of home...
other advantages that...
sentimental disadvant...
this is the matter of...
in Panama is compa...
than in the States. V...
condition of life at a...
probably any other co...
bag.
The government de...
us with our clothes, a...
one matter in which...
rivalry. But even her...
vantage may be had, i...
plan is to buy what...
be in the shops. Son...
(Continued on page 10)

September 27, 1913.]

The Comandante

By Adolph

—FRIENDS.

que brota en flores
de mi ternura,
la entre un espasmo
de una canción;
como y ardiente
de cada nota,
no grande que brota
ni corazón.

and Alferez Estrada
and drank liberal pota-
tingo Bernal's wine. Sud-
threw down the cards; he
trada's stories about his
his plans for the future.
ne bars the way, it is the
to assert its presence,"
with a merry laugh.

yawned; he was not quick
metaphor, and he did not
rival's riddles.

ce is like a northern sum-
day and leaves dreary win-
wisdom, which is the cul-
ence, is lasting and ever-

response from his compan-
mpled Domingo Bernal's
disadvantage of brilliant
continued:

itory, wisdom is lasting;
wisdom remains. Maid-
wealth, but they adore
Benites has wisdom; Alferez
!"

vered himself of the last
seemed to awake to the
companion's speech. He
half-emptied cup.

with your wisdom! I love
be my wife!" he cried.

ez! You are demonstrat-
the one most desirable
procure you the hand of

at, pray?" cried Alferez,
anger.

led Benites, and leaned
thoroughly satisfied with

strating to my satisfac-
an old fool; vain as a pea-
Satan!" cried Alferez.

y of youth! You are an-
rich there is none greater.

You neglect Father
while I enjoy the gift of
with your wrath. Hey,
he cried, "give us an-
and upon thy soul be the
with it."

at another jug of wine,
the doctor's accusation.
cup and that of his com-
ees that his cup is well
n goes hand in hand with
gets not his neighbor.

ow, to the future Senora
y dame. I wot, for her
a."

his anger, and thought
val by silence. But he
Benites.

of wisdom to secure the
of authority when seeking
as a daughter. Don Ar-
rity, Paula is the gift;
is fortified by authority,
anyone not so endowed

Alferez by surprise.
to say that you secured
n Arguello?" he cried.

ad?" said Benites, diplo-

inish the sentence, for
in a letter, enclosed in
ing envelope, with the
dante of San Francisco

the envelope and, taking
an to read regardless of
could ill conceal his cur-
his boasted wisdom.

had paled at Benites's
Arguello's letter, and as
some features lit up with
a waves. When he had
the letter to Benites.

y wisdom to take defeat
said he with a smile.

letter, adjusted his spec-

Joaquin, Feb. 9, 1808.

I received your letter,

and beg you to bear in mind that while I am not exercising any harsh authority over my children, I will do my best to influence my daughter Paula in your favor. For my part, I may state that the son of Gen. Estrada will be a welcome son-in-law.

"My wife and daughters will return soon to San Francisco, and I shall be glad if you will accompany them.

"I am,—with great regard,

"Your friend,

"JOSE ARGUELLO."

If Benites was annoyed by the contents of that letter neither his features nor his speech indicated it. Calmly folding it and returning it to Alferez, he said:

"I am quite convinced that Don Arguello is making a mistake, but the mistake is not so much in the desire of having you for a son-in-law as in promising an impossibility. Paula Arguello cannot be influenced; she has already chosen. She is engaged."

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Alferez. "Engaged! Of course, you are the lucky person who will lead her to the altar!" Alferez laughed immoderately. But his laughter ceased and his smile faded away as Benites calmly replied:

"She will be married neither to you nor to me; she will be a bride of heaven. She has vowed to take the veil."

Alferez did not tell Benites that this speech was a fabrication, nor did he get angry; he knew that what Benites said was true, and his question betrayed this conviction.

"When did she take the vow?" he asked, his face ashen and his lips blue.

"On the morning when Concepcion went aboard the ship to pray. I heard her vow, and heard the others say 'Amen.'"

Alferez let his head sink down on his arms, which were folded on the table, and the physician saw the tears course down the young man's pallid cheeks.

"Lost, lost!" he sobbed.

Benites was a kindly man; the young officer's grief touched him. Rising, he placed his hand upon Alferez's shoulder.

"Dear friend," he said. "I can understand your grief."

Alferez lifted his head.

"You cannot understand my grief!" he cried impetuously. "I have lost everything that makes life worth living. I thought I had found a girl by whose side I could breathe a pure atmosphere; I thought I had found an incentive to work and to achieve something. I loved her with my life, with my whole being; I was willing to be her slave, to surround her with luxuries, to read her wishes from her eyes, and to fulfill them ere uttered. I wanted to live to make her happy, and now all is gone—all is lost. My hopes are blighted, my ambition has failed; with all my gold I am a beggar. Can you conceive my anguish?"

Benites waited until the first storm of passion had passed. Then he moved closer to Alferez and, placing his hand on the latter's arm, said:

"My child, I understand you because I am not only deeply wounded myself, but I love you, and your grief hurts me to the soul. I am not young; measured by years, I could have been your father. But, my child, think you that old flesh, when torn, hurts less? You, at least, have the world before you. Time may heal your wound; ambition may replace carnal love; a woman of grander beauty may step in and take the place of the one you now mourn. Your path leads to activity; mine to the grave. A man at 59 has closed up his account. Your life has had some joys, mine had none; you have known and will yet know the delights of congenial fellowship. My life was always barren and empty. I lost my parents at the age of 10; the monastery became my home, later the college, and then, when I left the home of charity, I saw nothing but suffering and death.

"I have not always worn a wig; I was not always wrinkled, yet no woman ever crossed my path to illumine its darkness with affection. I longed for this affection as a thirsty deer for water—as the tired wanderer for rest.

"And thus the years rolled on. I saw the sunshine of love in others, but it never warmed my heart. I saw happiness among others, but it seemed to shun me; it never touched my soul. And then I felt my heart close within itself, expunging all desires. My soul grew dull and my spirit blunted.

[29]

doctor not be forced to lose his with his heart," said Anita, and sighed profoundly, but said no more.

And so the doctor and his friends themselves again and again, until Bernal warned them that it was late, at which hour, by the doctor's orders, the tavern had to close.

Alferez Estrada grew sullen at this, and striking the table, pronounced a mighty oath that it was an insult to his friend, the great and wise Dr. Benites.

"I am here to celebrate the friendship with which el noble Dr. Benites has honored me, and my sword in the carcass of who offends him," cried Estrada, striking the table with his fist.

"Mi capitan," said Domingo, "I am here, but they are the Senor Doctor's orders."

"I am not ruled by orders," Alferez Estrada fears no man—

"My son," Dr. Benites put in, "policy of wisdom at times to me show fear while the heart hardens of the lion."

"Ah, my noble friend, you are beyond all men; know, then, that I am affronted to you that I would punish a lion who dares to speak of my presence," said Alferez, bowing his head to the doctor.

"Nay, nay, my son, I take no offense from you to do likewise. I have gained what wealth cannot buy, a selfish friendship of a noble youth."

"No pow'r on earth in all its life can aye our friendship sever; We're one for peace and one for war For ever and for ever."

"Let me hence to think of it, if I will. Domingo Bernal's wine can augment the sweet taste my son has in his tavern is now narrow and close, and the free air. Come, my son, let us speak you a kind word to our good friend means well."

"A kind word," cried Estrada, "I will. Here, Domingo, is a beautiful fair think this the kindest word you care to hear."

"Mi capitan, I am at your feet," Domingo Bernal, deftly catching the doctor's hand.

"But I have no change, mi capitan."

"You keep it in honor of my friend the Dr. Benites," said Estrada, kissing the doctor; "and now give me my sword and my sword."

"Ah, my son, we must not forget," cried Dr. Benites, "my child, come here."

Anita approached and reverently kissed the guests.

"Thou art fair of face and good of heart, and it shall not be said that I know not how to treat those who merit admiration. The goodness of the doctor find its reward in the fair face of my son, so I pray thee take this gold piece for me, and the fairness of thy face for me."

Taking her hand, in which he placed a gold piece, Dr. Benites bent and kissed Anita on the forehead.

The girl was nearly overcome, and aged to sustain the good Dr. Benites leaned on her somewhat heavily.

It was a beautiful, calm, moonlight night, and the two worthies were in the arm for some time in silence, when the doctor recalled the subject of the night and made them friends.

Estrada stopped. His head bowed, and the ace seemed to be in his face, and the ace seemed to be in his face.

"Think you she might recall to me the name of the girl who was with me?" he asked sadly, knowing that it was against hope. He was young and handsome, and he could neither forget nor forgive, and he could neither forget nor forgive.

He fortify himself with the idea that he appeared to serve his friend as a doctor.

"Even if she would, I am not sure if Father Landesta will let her know the coll she herself got into."

"Nor would Paula want to be joined, and the moon shining on the water made it appear ghastly in the eyes."

"She would if Father Utrilla were in hand; he is more human than a pack, except perhaps Father Landesta, a dreamer."

"Ah, Dios de mi alma! I am sure there is speculation on such points. Paula would permit no one to touch her devotion to her sister, to her sister."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE NINETEEN)

Baiting the Turtle. By Betty Steele.

MATCHMAKERS.

"HERE go the turtle doves down Lovers' Lane again this afternoon!" exclaimed Dolly disgustedly, as she sat the fudge to cool on our broad dormitory window ledge.

"Turtles," amended Prue thickly, as she dished the fudge spoon in ancient, if not honorable, fashion. "For of all slowpokes in the world, Julian and Stella are positively the slowest!"

"He looks rather like a turtle, I think," advised Lillian Van Dusen of "N'Yawk." She shrugged her shoulders and threw out her hands expressively. "Little, smooth, pampadoured head, y'know—great big head, black shoulders" (her voice sounded a deep note here) "and a walk, well—she rose gracefully to her feet and essayed an awkward big man's slouching gait. Our shouts of laughter attested the cleverness of her mimicry.

"I wouldn't mind his being so slow in the body if he wasn't so maddeningly slow in the head!" cried little impetuous Dolly, drumming our one tin pan on to the study table. "Here he's been coming to see Stella every afternoon for two whole, solid college years, and I'll bet my new blue satin pumps he isn't any nearer 'asking' her than he was 1700 years ago."

"Oh, but he's such a nice child," purred Lillian with manifest insincerity. "Ev'ry day, just as he reaches the corner of the dorm, he pulls out a nice clean hanky and conscientiously blows his little nose. Then he's ready to take Stella walking in Lovers' Lane."

"Well," I blurted out, with a throwman's crudity (as I see it now), "I don't think it's any of our business what they do. If they want to have a Platonic love affair, they've got a perfect right to!"

"Platonic!" How those girls howled! I could feel little bubbles of anger rising in me, as water does in the tea kettle, and for her I should suddenly boil over, I flung the door toward my own room.

It was nice little peace-maker Prue who drew me, still protesting, back into the dorm. "You shan't laugh at my darling, big sweet freshman," she cried protectively, and, feeling rather ashamed of my pet, I subsided among the cushions of the couch.

"It is evident he is unable to bring himself to the point," Lillian was announcing in her best didactic manner. "It is equally evident that Stella is unable to assist him. There was a murmur of assent in this. Therefore," concluded Lillian oratorically, "I move we come to the rescue."

"We? How?"

"We'll write her a dear little proposal—as the typewriter."

"He uses a machine, I know," interpolated Prue.

Lillian went smoothly on, in her velvety, sucking voice: "She will think it is from our own darling Julian, and will undoubtedly answer with joyful acceptance."

"But—" began Prue, ready with objections.

Lillian laid a cool, restraining hand on Prue's talkative little mouth. "Believe me, Freshie, he will be too shy ever to tell her he didn't write it."

"Hoary! They'll get engaged at last!" cried Dolly, flinging a sofa cushion to the ceiling in glee.

"We'll give her a whole series of lovely answers," planned Prue, happily.

"Well—it doesn't seem quite on the square," I began, assailed with doubts.

"Oh, sh-sh-sh!" cried Dolly, pinching my nose.

"Our dear little feminine Gawge Washburn," cooed Lillian patronizingly.

"I think we've got a perfect right to poke up such a turtle as Julian Rosa," said Prue on the defensive. "He'll never get there without punching."

"Guess you've forgotten the fable of the Tortoise and the Hare," I reminded her personally.

"Tortoise and Hare?" jeered Dolly. "What's that got to do with turtles?"

"Well, a tortoise," I began patiently.

"Is a comb," defined Dolly, with mischievous eyes, "and hair is something bought by the yard for the purpose of making puffs. Just that right, Miss Lillian Van Dusen of 'N'Yawk!"

"The girls don't care anything about literature!" I blurted out.

"No, no!" reproved Lillian, giving

my arm a playful tap. "Literature is no longer mentioned in polite circles, and as for your silly fables—pouf!"

Lillian was my room-mate, and usually I admired her tremendously, but sometimes, as now, she made my warm young California blood boil. Indeed, I was raging at all our crowd at the moment when they seconded Lillian's words with cries of "Mama's 'little baby doll!' and 'Back to the nursery!'" and "Remember you're getting to be a big girl now, Freshie!"

Meantime, Dolly had flown to the typewriter and was noisily rolling the paper into position. She clacked out the date, April 17, 1906. "Say, who's going to compose this?" she demanded.

"Miss Freshman Betty, the authority on literature," suggested Lillian with mocking deference.

"Sure, let Freshie do it!" cried Dolly, voicing the slogan of upperclassmen the world over.

"Oh," said I, loftily unconscious of the dab of fudge on my nose, "I resign in favor of Miss Lillian Van Dusen, the authority on love. I'm judging, of course, by those fat epistles I bring her from the postoffice every day or two. The blue ones, I mean, with 'Return to R. K., Jersey City,' in the corner." I was gratified to see Lillian start. She looked a little hurt, also, but I was too angry to stop then. "I guess she had to come out to our scrub western college for a year to find out if she could really love the poor man or not." I flung the words at random, not guessing how near I came to hitting the mark.

There was a moment of painful silence, then Dolly began clattering away at the machine. "Well, I've begun it 'Beloved'—how's that?" she inquired.

Prue thrust a pencil into Lillian's hand. "You write it," she commanded, "then we'll talk it over, Dolly shall copy it, and Freshie here, who's too young to give suggestions, shall run over to the postoffice and mail it."

There was an interval of silence, then Dolly peeped over Lillian's shoulder. "Why, dearie, that's no proposal," she said. "You haven't said 'Will you marry me?' at all."

"Oh, really," remarked Lillian, "do you think that's necessary?"

Dolly looked puzzled. "Why, yes, I always thought so. If it isn't—why, Prue!" she cried, clutching her friend around the neck. "I'll bet I've had just bushels of offers and never known it. Isn't it awful. I'm going to resign my presidency of the 'Lemon Club' right away."

When the draft was finished, Dolly and Prue declared it was far too mild. "Why, it's a sort of a love letter all right," said Prue slowly, "but it might have been written by a girl to a man just as well. Of course, Julian is rather a slow proposition. But when I get his signature down at the bottom I guess it'll be all right," she decided. "I can imitate anybody's writing," she declared boastfully, "even the mummies in the museum!"

"You're hardly planning to forge a name, are you?" inquired Lillian, with worldly wisdom.

"Sure, what's the dig?" inquired Prue blithely.

"Just some love name would incur far less risk," insisted Lillian, seizing the pen. So we let her have her way.

The letter was duly sealed, stamped and delivered into my unwilling hands. "Swear on your honor as a Lemon that you'll mail it!" cried Dolly, a little fearful of my loyalty. So I swore.

But as I sped through the deserted quad I grumbled to myself. "They ought to get a good, sound shaking for this!" I stormed. Well, as it happened, they got the shaking all right, but please don't blame me for the San Francisco earthquake!

I am a little ashamed to confess that I must have slept through the first seconds of it, and possibly my capacity for sleep would have made me miss it all if Lillian hadn't awakened me with cold hands clutching my neck, and a quivering cry: "What is it, Bet? Oh, what is it?"

"A real western earthquake, specially f-for y-you," I chattered, trying to grin. Little down. Won't last long."

But at the word, down bounced a great chimney stone. I felt myself sliding, and presto! I was in the parlor, a story below, amid a screaming, crazy lot of girls, some with bathrobes, some without. "Oh, oh!

The quad's in ruins!" cried a girl at the window, who turned out to be Prue in her pink-flanneled nightie. "The church is gone! I saw the tower tumble!" wailed a maid in beribboned negligee whom I recognized as Dolly. But high and above these cries I heard the screaming of girls imprisoned in their rooms by the earthquake's lock-twisting powers. Quickly we formed rescue parties to help the frightened girls out over the transoms. A few men students came from somewhere and battered down the locked doors. The matron appeared, fully clothed, and exerted her usual calming influence, then with one accord we flew to our rooms to "write home" about it. I think Lillian and I were the last persons to pass through the ruined quad to the telegraph office before the ropes were strung and guards stationed. For once, Lillian had no small talk. "It's so big and fierce and powerful!" she kept saying, with awe, and yet a sort of satisfaction, too. Strange, isn't it, what real satisfaction most of us take in a great calamity? Providing, of course, we ourselves are not bereaved nor greatly impoverished. Critical Lillian had been swept off her feet, for once.

Not many minutes passed before we learned that San Francisco was ruined, burning. All day long we heard the distant boom of dynamite with which—strange paradox—fire checked the march of the flames.

We met at professors' houses and joyfully packed clothing for the sufferers. We aped our brave college men on their way to aid the fire-fighters—all with an excited feeling that days of chivalry were back again and we were real heroines of romance. How we prided ourselves on being "game!" How loudly we urged the superiority of the college spirit in times of stress. A very self-conscious gameness, as I see it now! But we were gloriously young.

Sleeping in the open was a lark, of course, and to a crowd of impressionable girls the fact that a volunteer student guard did sentry duty to protect us from possible harm was very thrilling.

But I—well, I was a healthy lump of a freshman, and on the third night I threw myself down on my mattress with the declared intention of sleeping immediately and forever. But Lillian turned and tossed persistently. After being awakened for the third time, my instantaneous heater of a temper began to buzz. "What on earth is the matter with you, Lil?" I growled.

"Don't be cranky, Betty dear," purred Lillian in a voice I had never before heard from her. "I—I'm feelin' rather mean, y'know, about that letter we faked up for Stella. We shouldn't have done it, Freshman."

"Oho!" I chuckled to myself, but quite noiselessly.

"I thought it was clever at the time," went on the penitent voice, "but now—well, this earthquake has just made me feel small and mean, Freshie, dear. Oh, we shouldn't have done it," she mused on dreamily. "What are we but mere mortals? What right have we to—"

"Attempt to usurp the divine prerogative?" I finished cockily, just to show her I knew a few big words myself.

"Well," continued Lillian, dropping from ethical heights to a more familiar earthly foothold, "I have a feeling that somehow Stella found out who sent it, because she has very pointedly avoided me the last two days. Why, I haven't even seen her since that first morning."

"Oh," said I, with affected carelessness. "I understand they're living in Oakland since they're married."

"Married?"

"Why, yes," I went on in a matter-of-fact tone. "Roddy Hunter just came back from 'Frisco today, and he said they were married at his father's parsonage Wednesday evening."

"Quick work!" gloated Lillian. "Why, she couldn't possibly have got that note until Wednesday morning. That certainly was some letter, Freshman!"

I couldn't see Lillian's face, but I could fairly feel her smile of gratified vanity. "Oh, Stella didn't get the note, after all," I said languidly.

"Why not?"

"Julian rushed her up to San Francisco in a machine, early in the morning. Her folks live there, you know. They found her

family all right, but their home was a wreck so gallant Julian married her right away, and took them all to his father's house in Oakland."

"So she didn't get the letter," repeated Lillian. (I could tell from her tone that although she was relieved, she was somewhat disappointed as well.) "Well, anyway," she exulted, "it took an earthquake to make him tumble!"

"Oh, no," I contradicted her; "Roddy Hunter says they've been engaged for two solid years."

I waited confidently.

"What will they think when she gets that letter?" cried Lillian in consternation.

"She won't get it," said I sweetly.

"Of course she'll get it in time, Freshman," Lillian's tone was irritated and lotty.

"No, she won't."

I could feel Lillian's eyes searching my face. "You swore you'd mail it," she said accusingly.

"Did mail it," I retorted, "but I didn't put it in the local slot."

"Where, then?" Lillian's tone was suspicious.

"Eastern," said I, enjoying myself.

"What?"

"I put it in a nice clean envelope and sent it along to New York—or rather, Jersey City."

"You dared!" began Lillian, raising herself on one elbow.

"I've always been taught to emulate the grave and reverend seniors," said I plausibly.

Lillian sank back weakly. "I—I really believe I'm glad to get it settled," she murmured to herself, quite happily. "I don't know what's come over me, but I—I think I'm going to like being—married."

I resolutely turned my back. "If we're ever going to get to sleep—" I began pettishly.

"Listen!" whispered Lillian, still in that dreamy tone of wonder.

The tramp of feet came nearer, passed us and retreated down Lovers' Lane. "Midnight, and a-all's well!" quavered a freshman's treble, and deep-throated "A-all's well!" echoed over the quiet campus.

"Well, please do let's get to snoring now," said I, in a long-suffering tone, to forestall further sentimental maudlinings.

"Good-night, Betty Steele, you dear, funny, old child, you!" breathed Lillian into my ear. "Some day you'll know all about it, she added, with innocent egotism.

I turned my back. I resolutely closed my eyes. But in spite of my vaunted will power, two hot tears crept down my cheeks and I lay there thinking about that boy back home (in Milpitas) who was such an everlastingly slow turtle! He's a turtle yet goodness knows. And I'm still signing myself

Capitol Dome a Gymnasium.

[New York Sun:] It would not be suspected that the great dome of the Capitol could be made a gymnasium, but it is used by not a few people in Washington, and especially by some of the employees of the Capitol, for purposes of exercises and the like.

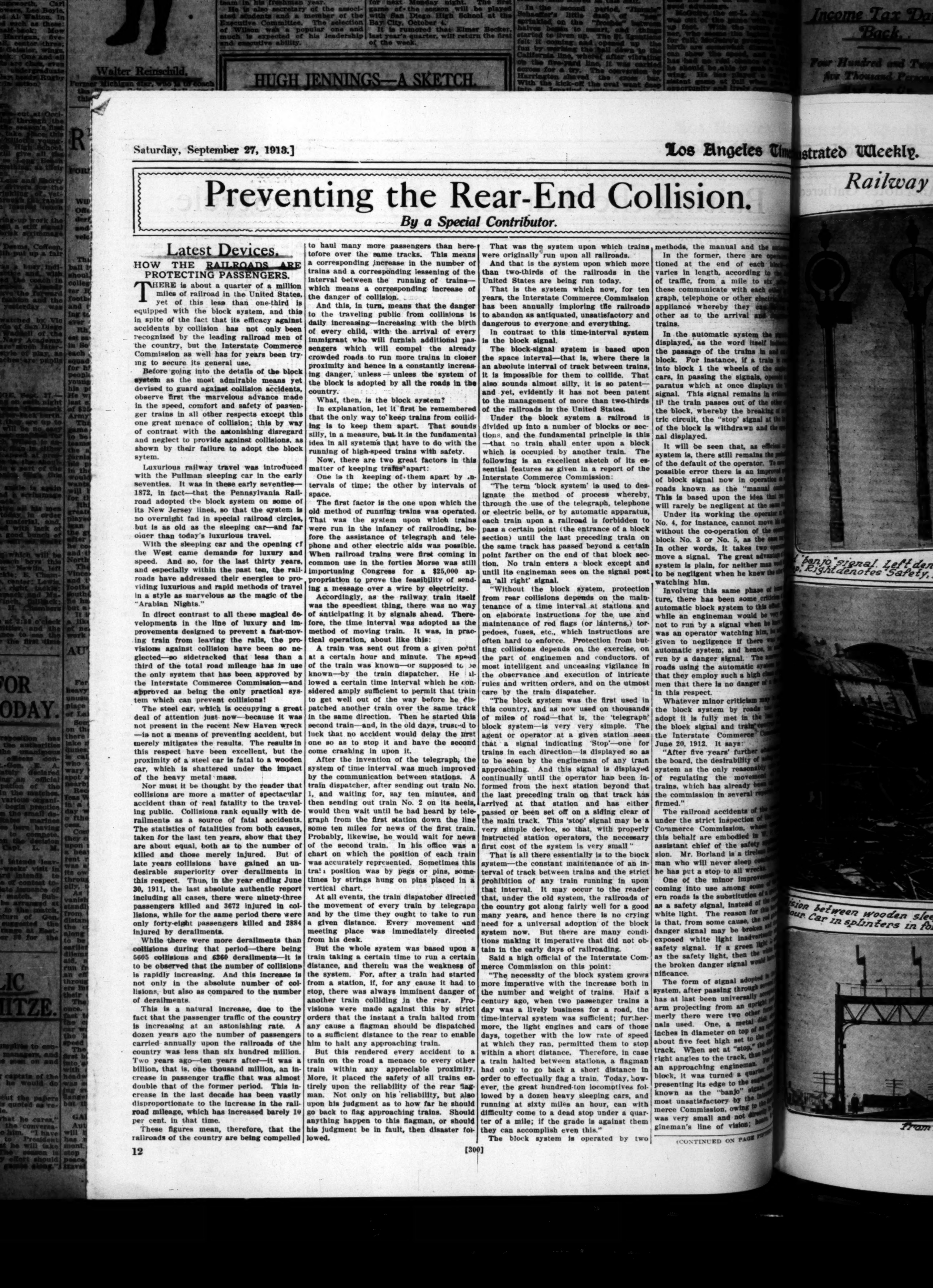
Its chief apparatus in that line is the many winding steps to the top of the lantern—237 feet in the air. You go round and round and round and climb and climb. That sort of thing makes for firm muscles and is said to be the best anti-fat cure to be had anywhere, and especially in Washington. You can lose ten pounds in one trip.

The thing is done at record speed, however. It is not a slow going up and a slow going down, although with other people this seems most ample labor, but doing the thing in five minutes and less. It is a rust up and a rush down.

People who climb the stairs for sightseeing purposes are astonished to see the Mercuries rush in the ascent or the descent, but of course they do not know what it is all done for.

Johnson: Look here, you've been in there half an hour and never said a word. The Man in the Telephone Booth: I am speaking with my wife, sir.—[The Sphere

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Income Tax Day
Back...
Four Hundred and Two
Five Thousand Persons

Saturday, September 27, 1913.]

Preventing the Rear-End Collision.

By a Special Contributor.

Latest Devices.

HOW THE RAILROADS ARE PROTECTING PASSENGERS.

THERE is about a quarter of a million miles of railroad in the United States, yet of this less than one-third is equipped with the block system, and this in spite of the fact that its efficacy against accidents by collision has not only been recognized by the leading railroad men of the country, but the Interstate Commerce Commission as well has for years been trying to secure its general use.

Before going into the details of the block system as the most admirable means yet devised to guard against collision accidents, observe first the marvelous advance made in the speed, comfort and safety of passenger trains in all other respects except this one great menace of collision; this by way of contrast with the astonishing disregard and neglect to provide against collisions, as shown by their failure to adopt the block system.

Luxurious railway travel was introduced with the Pullman sleeping car in the early seventies. It was in these early seventies—1872, in fact—that the Pennsylvania Railroad adopted the block system on some of its New Jersey lines, so that the system is no overnight fad in special railroad circles, but is as old as the sleeping car—and far older than today's luxurious travel.

With the sleeping car and the opening of the West came demands for luxury and speed. And so, for the last thirty years, and especially within the past ten, the railroads have addressed their energies to providing luxurious and rapid methods of travel in a style as marvelous as the magic of the "Arabian Nights."

In direct contrast to all these magical developments in the line of luxury and improvements designed to prevent a fast-moving train from leaving the rails, the provisions against collision have been so neglected—so sidetracked that less than a third of the total road mileage has in use the only system that has been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission—and approved as being the only practical system which can prevent collisions!

The steel car, which is occupying a great deal of attention just now—because it was not present in the recent New Haven wreck—is not a means of preventing accident, but merely mitigates the results. The results in this respect have been excellent, but the proximity of a steel car is fatal to a wooden car, which is shattered under the impact of the heavy metal mass.

Nor must it be thought by the reader that collisions are more a matter of spectacular accident than of real fatality to the traveling public. Collisions rank equally with derailments as a source of fatal accidents. The statistics of fatalities from both causes, taken for the last ten years, show that they are about equal, both as to the number of killed and those merely injured. But of late years collisions have gained an undesirable superiority over derailments in this respect. Thus, in the year ending June 30, 1911, the last absolute authentic report including all cases, there were ninety-three passengers killed and 3672 injured in collisions, while for the same period there were only forty-eight passengers killed and 2884 injured by derailments.

While there were more derailments than collisions during that period—there being 5605 collisions and 6260 derailments—it is to be observed that the number of collisions is rapidly increasing. And this increase is not only in the absolute number of collisions, but also as compared to the number of derailments.

This is a natural increase, due to the fact that the passenger traffic of the country is increasing at an astonishing rate. A dozen years ago the number of passengers carried annually upon the railroads of the country was less than six hundred million. Two years ago—ten years after—it was a billion, that is, one thousand million, an increase in passenger traffic that was almost double that of the former period. This increase in the last decade has been vastly disproportionate to the increase in the railroad mileage, which has increased barely 10 per cent. in that time.

These figures mean, therefore, that the railroads of the country are being compelled

to haul many more passengers than heretofore over the same tracks. This means a corresponding increase in the number of trains and a corresponding lessening of the interval between the running of trains—which means a corresponding increase of the danger of collision.

And this, in turn, means that the danger to the traveling public from collisions is daily increasing—increasing with the birth of every child, with the arrival of every immigrant who will furnish additional passengers which will compel the already crowded roads to run more trains in closer proximity and hence in a constantly increasing danger, unless—unless the system of the block is adopted by all the roads in the country.

What, then, is the block system? In explanation, let it first be remembered that the only way to keep trains from colliding is to keep them apart. That sounds silly, in a measure, but it is the fundamental idea in all systems that have to do with the running of high-speed trains with safety.

Now, there are two great factors in this matter of keeping trains apart: One is the keeping of them apart by intervals of time; the other by intervals of space.

The first factor is the one upon which the old method of running trains was operated. That was the system upon which trains were run in the infancy of railroading, before the assistance of telegraph and telephone and other electric aids was possible. When railroad trains were first coming in common use in the forties Morse was still importing Congress for a \$25,000 appropriation to prove the feasibility of sending a message over a wire by electricity.

Accordingly, as the railway train itself was the speediest thing, there was no way of anticipating it by signals ahead. Therefore, the time interval was adopted as the method of moving train. It was, in practical operation, about like this:

A train was sent out from a given point at a certain hour and minute. The speed of the train was known—or supposed to be known—by the train dispatcher. He allowed a certain time interval which he considered amply sufficient to permit that train to get well out of the way before he dispatched another train over the same track in the same direction. Then he started this second train—and, in the old days, trusted to luck that no accident would delay the first one so as to stop it and have the second come crashing in upon it.

After the invention of the telegraph, the system of time interval was much improved by the communication between stations. A train dispatcher, after sending out train No. 1, and waiting for, say ten minutes, and then sending out train No. 2 on its heels, would then wait until he had heard by telegraph from the first station down the line some ten miles for news of the first train. Probably, likewise, he would wait for news of the second train. In his office was a chart on which the position of each train was accurately represented. Sometimes this train's position was by pegs or pins, sometimes by strings hung on pins placed in a vertical chart.

At all events, the train dispatcher directed the movement of every train by telegraph and by the time they ought to take to run a given distance. Every movement and meeting place was immediately directed from his desk.

But the whole system was based upon a train taking a certain time to run a certain distance, and therein was the weakness of the system. For, after a train had started from a station, if, for any cause it had to stop, there was always imminent danger of another train colliding in the rear. Provisions were made against this by strict orders that the instant a train halted from any cause a flagman should be dispatched to a sufficient distance to the rear to enable him to halt any approaching train.

But this rendered every accident to a train on the road a menace to every other train within any appreciable proximity. More, it placed the safety of all trains entirely upon the reliability of the rear flagman. Not only on his reliability, but also upon his judgment as to how far he should go back to flag approaching trains. Should anything happen to this flagman, or should his judgment be in fault, then disaster followed.

That was the system upon which trains were originally run upon all railroads.

And that is the system upon which more than two-thirds of the railroads in the United States are being run today.

That is the system which now, for ten years, the Interstate Commerce Commission has been annually imploring the railroads to abandon as antiquated, unsatisfactory and dangerous to everyone and everything.

In contrast to this time-interval system is the block system.

The block-signal system is based upon the space interval—that is, where there is an absolute interval of track between trains, it is impossible for them to collide. That also sounds almost silly, it is so patent—and yet, evidently it has not been patent to the management of more than two-thirds of the railroads in the United States.

Under the block system a railroad is divided up into a number of blocks or sections, and the fundamental principle is this—that no train shall enter upon a block which is occupied by another train. The following is an excellent sketch of its essential features as given in a report of the Interstate Commerce Commission:

"The term 'block system' is used to designate the method of process whereby, through the use of the telegraph, telephone or electric bells, or by automatic apparatus, each train upon a railroad is forbidden to pass a certain point (the entrance of a block section) until the last preceding train on the same track has passed beyond a certain point farther on the end of that block section. No train enters a block except and until its engineer sees on the signal post an 'all right' signal.

"Without the block system, protection from rear collisions depends on the maintenance of a time interval at stations and on elaborate instructions for the use and maintenance of red flags (or lanterns,) torpedoes, fuses, etc., which instructions are often hard to enforce. Protection from butting collisions depends on the exercise, on the part of engineers and conductors, of most intelligent and unceasing vigilance in the observance and execution of intricate rules and written orders, and on the utmost care by the train dispatcher.

"The block system was the first used in this country, and as now used on thousands of miles of road—that is, the 'telegraph' block system—is very very simple. The agent or operator at a given station sees that a signal indicating 'Stop'—one for trains in each direction—is displayed so as to be seen by the engineer of any train approaching. And this signal is displayed continually until the operator has been informed from the next station beyond that the last preceding train on that track has arrived at that station and has either passed or been set off on a siding clear of the main track. This 'stop' signal may be a very simple device, so that, with properly instructed station operators, the necessary first cost of the system is very small."

That is all there essentially is to the block system—the constant maintenance of an interval of track between trains and the strict prohibition of any train running in upon that interval. It may occur to the reader that, under the old system, the railroads of the country got along fairly well for a good many years, and hence there is no crying need for a universal adoption of the block system now. But there are many conditions making it imperative that did not obtain in the early days of railroading.

Said a high official of the Interstate Commerce Commission on this point:

"The necessity of the block system grows more imperative with the increase both in the number and weight of trains. Half a century ago, when two passenger trains a day was a lively business for a road, the time-interval system was sufficient; furthermore, the light engines and cars of those days, together with the low rate of speed at which they ran, permitted them to stop within a short distance. Therefore, in case a train halted between stations, a flagman had only to go back a short distance in order to effectually flag a train. Today, however, the great hundred-ton locomotives followed by a dozen heavy sleeping cars, and running at sixty miles an hour, can with difficulty come to a dead stop under a quarter of a mile; if the grade is against them they can accomplish even this."

The block system is operated by two

methods, the manual and the automatic.

In the former, there are operators stationed at the end of each block, who vary in length, according to the amount of traffic, from a mile to six miles. These communicate with each other by telegraph, telephone or other electric appliance whereby they can be informed other as to the arrival and departure of trains.

In the automatic system the signal is displayed, as the word itself indicates, the passage of the trains in and out of block. For instance, if a train enters into block 1 the wheels of the engine cars, in passing the signals, operate a paratus which at once displays the signal. This signal remains in evidence until the train passes out of the other end of the block, whereby the breaking of the electric circuit, the "stop" signal at the end of the block is withdrawn and the signal displayed.

It will be seen that, as efficient as the system is, there still remains the possibility of the default of the operator. To avoid possible error there is an improved system of block signal now in operation on roads known as the "manual" system. This is based upon the idea that the operator will rarely be negligent at the same time.

Under its working the operator of block No. 4, for instance, cannot move his signal without the co-operation of the operator of block No. 3 or No. 5, as the case may be. In other words, it takes two operators to move a signal. The great advantage of this system is plain, for neither man would be so negligent when he knew the other was watching him.

Involving this same phase of human nature, there has been some criticism of the automatic block system to this effect, while an engineer would be very likely not to run by a signal when he knew he was an operator watching him, he might be given to negligence if there was no automatic system, and hence, it is run by a danger signal. The same criticism is made of the automatic system, that they employ such a high class of men that there is no danger of error in this respect.

Whatever minor criticism may be made of the block system by roads that have not adopted it is fully met in the fact that the block signal and train control system of the Interstate Commerce Commission, June 20, 1912, it says:

"After five years' further study on the board, the desirability of the block system as the only reasonably safe method of regulating the movement of trains, which has already been approved by the commission in several reports, is affirmed."

The railroad accidents of the past year under the strict inspection of the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose duty in this behalf are embodied in the report of the assistant chief of the safety department, Mr. Borland is a tireless man who will never sleep contented until he has put a stop to all wrecks.

One of the minor improvements coming into use among some of the western roads is the substitution of a red light as a safety signal, instead of the white light. The reason for this is that, from some cause, the red light may be broken and the exposed white light inadvertently become a safety signal. If a green light is used as the safety light, then the white light, the broken danger signal would have no significance.

The form of signal adopted in the block system, after passing through various tests, has at last been universally accepted. It has at last been universally accepted. Formerly there were two other forms of signal used. One, a metal disk, six inches in diameter on top of an upright post about five feet high set to the right of the track. When set at "stop," the disk was turned at right angles to the track, thus presenting its edge to the approaching engineer. The other, a block, it was turned a quarter of a circle, presenting its edge to the approaching engineer. This was known as the "banjo" signal, and was most unsatisfactory by the Interstate Commerce Commission, owing to the fact that it was very small and not directly in the engineer's line of vision; hence, it was not adopted.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIFTEEN)

Income Tax Dated Back.

Four Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Persons

War Minister Sends for Exile.

War Minister Sends for Exile.

Mexico Refreshes Its Memory on His Late Allusions to Foreign Invasion

Railway Collisions and Means of Preventing Them.

manual and the automatic. There are operators at the end of each block—each according to the distance, a mile to six miles—communicate with each other by hand or other electric signaling whereby they can inform of the arrival and departure of trains.

Automatic system the signals on the word itself indicate the trains in and out of a distance. If a train is running the wheels of the engine are in the signals, operate as a signal at once displays the "stop" signal remains in evidence as long as the train is in the signal. The breaking of a "stop" signal at the far end withdrawn and the operator

even that, as efficient as it is, still remains the probability of the operator. To cover this there is an improved system now in operation on some of the "manual control" upon the idea that two operators at the same time, working the operator at last, cannot move his signal. The great advantage of this for neither man would know when he knew the other was

in same phase of human been some criticism of the system to this effect: "The man would be very much signal when he knew the operator watching him, he might be deceived if there was a signal, and hence, in some cases, the answer to the automatic system has been such a high class of accident is no danger of a collision."

For criticism may be met by roads too. The man and train control system, Commerce Commission says: "The further observation of the reliability of using the only reasonably safe method of the movement of trains already been met in several reports."

Accidents of the most serious inspection of the Commission, whose embodiment in W. F. B. of the safety appliance and is a tireless search for ever sleep comfortably to all wrecks. Minor improvements among some of the substitution of a green light, instead of the red light, for the cause, the red light may be broken and then the light inadvertently shows a green light is shown. If a green light is shown, then the white light signal would have no effect.

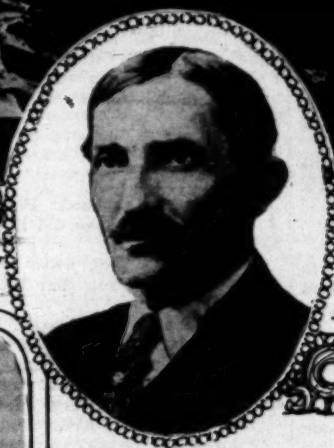
Signal adopted in the United States through several years, universally accepted from an upright post. There are two other forms of signal, a metal disk about 18 inches on top of an upright post, and a high set to the right of the track, at "stop," the disk being placed on the track, thus being placed in the way of the train. For an engine, a quarter circle is turned to the engine. The "banjo" signal, was introduced by the Interstate Commerce Commission, owing to the fact that the signal was not directly in the line of vision; hence, it was



"Banjo" signal. Left denotes "Danger," Right denotes "Safety, go ahead."



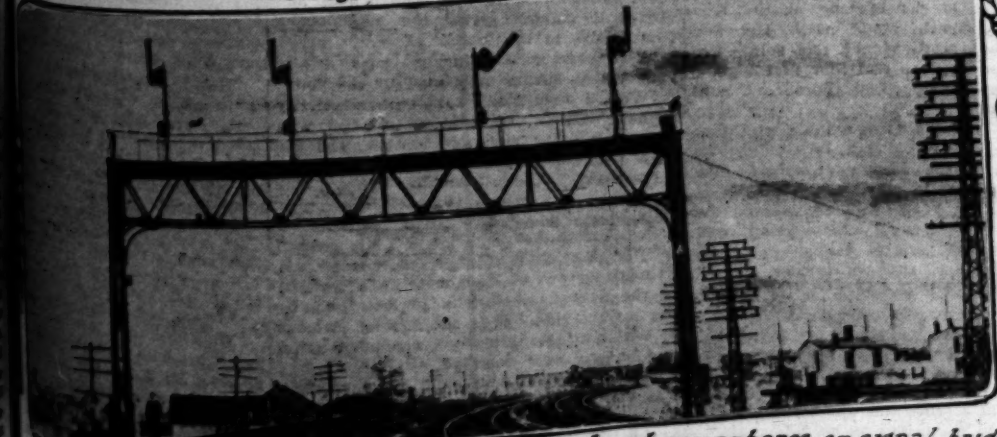
Collision between steel sleeping-car and train running 40 miles an hour. Only eight feet of car buckled.



W. F. Borland, in charge of Safety Appliance Division of Interstate Commerce Commission.



Collision between wooden sleeping-car and train running 40 miles an hour. Car in splinters in foreground.



Four-track semaphores on signal bridge. From left to right they read: Safety, Safety, Caution, Safety.



The semaphore, showing three positions of the arm.

Walter Reinschild,

Former Michigan star, who is to coach

HUGH JENNINGS—A SKETCH.

Saturday, September 27, 1918.]

Good Short Stories

Compiled for the Times.

Brief Anecdotes Gathered From Many Sources.

Same Old Horse.

SON of old Col. Seelye was educated at Hanover and went off preaching. He came back with an old rack-a-bone horse, and the old man met him on the piazza.

"Hello, Dan," said he. "Where did you get that old horse?"

"That is as good a horse as our Savior rode into Jerusalem."

The old man came down from the piazza, examined the animal's mouth carefully, and then, standing back, remarked quietly: "Dan, I'll be hanged if it ain't the same old boss."—[Hilton's "Funny Side of Politics."]

Forgetful.

DINAH was a product of New Orleans, a big, plump "yaller gal," who could cook the finest dinners for miles around. One day a new butler appeared upon the scene, and Dinah's mistress noticed that she took a great interest in the man. At last her mistress could stand her curiosity no longer and asked:

"Dinah, do you know that new man?"

Dinah took another long and scrutinizing look and then slowly and reminiscently replied:

"Well, I dunno, Miss Alice; but I think he was mah fust husband!"—[Everybody's.]

Had Fixed Things.

"SAY, pop, Johnnie Burton's going to have a party nex' week an' he said he'd invite me. An' I got to take a present."

"A present? What's that for?"

"It's his birthday. All the kids take presents."

Something had gone wrong at the office that day and pop wasn't in a good humor.

"That's all nonsense," he declared. "Every day or two it's a present here and a present there. If you can't go to a party without taking a present you might as well stay at home."

The boy's lip trembled, but he said nothing.

The next morning Pop regreted his hasty words and tried to square matters.

"George," he said, "there's a nice present for your friend Johnnie in my overcoat pocket. You may take it to him."

"Too late, pop," said George, sadly. "I licked him so he wouldn't invite me."—[National Food Magazine.]

Her Angel Child.

MOTHER'S darling, aged 4, was not to be like other boys and girls and learn to use naughty and slangy words. He was not allowed to play with the older boys in the neighborhood for fear his sensitive nature might be shocked at the language they used. One day, while mother was busy, he slipped over into the next street and played for half an hour with a crowd of older boys. In that half hour he took a complete course in modern language.

On his return mother said:

"Where has my precious been?"

"You should worry and get a wrinkle," he cheerfully replied.

"Dearest, tell mother where you learned such horrible language?" mother exclaimed.

"Aw, good night, shirt," came sweetly from the cupid-bow mouth.

Then mother commenced to weep, for she realized that her angel child was just a boy after all.—[Kansas City Star.]

Her System of Accounts.

A YOUNG Philadelphian, who had decided that his somewhat extravagant spouse ought to keep an account of her expenditures, came to her one day with a neat account book, prettily bound.

"Now, Suzanne," said he, "I want you to put down on this side of the book the money I give you for the household expenses and on the other a statement of how it goes. In a couple of weeks I'll give you another supply of money."

Suzanne took the book and promised to follow instructions.

Two weeks later hubby called for the book.

"Oh, I've kept it all right," said Suzanne. "Here it is."

"On one page was written: 'Received from Dick \$100,' and on the opposite was this comprehensive statement: 'Spent it all.'—[Philadelphia Record.]

The Wrong Prescription.

LEWIS WALLER, the actor, who recently returned from a successful season in America, tells a story of a very old Irishman, who one day astonished a friend by announcing that he was about to get married.

"Married!" exclaimed his friend. "An old man like you!"

"Well, you see," the old man explained, "it's just because I'm gettin' an old boy now. 'Tis a foina thing, Pat, to have a wife near ye to close the eyes of ye when ye come to the end."

"Arrah, now, ye ould fule," exclaimed Pat. "Don't be so foolish. What do ye know about it? Close yer eyes, indade! I've had a couple of thim, an' faith, they both of them opened mine!"—[Pearson's Weekly.]

So They Married.

THEY were engaged. Perhaps he repented; perhaps he did it only for fun. Said he:

"My darling Ethel, what would you say if I were to tell you that I cannot marry you?"

"I would say, my dearest love, that I have a big brother who would make it warm for you, and that I have some of the little sweetheart billets-doux that would make it expensive for you, George, dear."

"But, you know, I haven't said it."

"I know you haven't, my pet."

"So we'd better get married, hadn't we?"

"I think so, my precious."—[Tit-Bits.]

Motor Exercise.

UNITED STATES TREASURER JOHN BURKE smiled the other day when the talk turned to the beneficial effects of outdoor exercise. He said it reminded him of the case of Brown.

Recently, so related Mr. Burke, Brown went to a physician, saying that he was down and out and no longer felt like swinging around locomotives by their smokestacks.

"You must have more exercise," remarked the doctor, after carefully examining the patient. "The automobile in a case like yours gives the best exercise on earth."

"But, doctor," protested the patient, "I can't afford an automobile."

"You don't have to buy one," was the prompt rejoinder of the doctor. "Just dodge them."—[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

The Wise Farmer.

REPRESENTATIVE MURDOCK was talking in Wichita about the tariff.

"In handling the tariff," he said, "we must take every precaution, we must be careful and at the same time as ingenious as the Kansas farmer."

"A farmer in the cyclone district was building a superb stone wall. He was building the wall stanch and solid—five feet across the base and four feet high."

"A stranger stopped his horse and said to the farmer:

"You're taking lots of trouble with that wall."

"You bet," the farmer answered. "I'm putting her here to stay."

"What's the good of that?" sneered the stranger. "A cyclone'll come along, and she'll blow over just the same."

"Well, let her," said the farmer. "She'll be a foot higher if she does."—[Minneapolis Journal.]

More Important.

M. R. DUSTIN did not approve of his son's choice of a wife, and was trying to persuade him to see things as he did.

"Yes, you are quite right, father," said the son. "Mabel has her defects, she is

vain, full of pretensions and grand ideas, with a very difficult character. But,

father, in spite of all, I simply adore her. I can't live without her."

"But that is not the question, my boy," said the father. "Can you live with her?"—[Lippincott's.]

The Unknown Quantity.

"I'll bet she will," began the rash youth.

"Don't!" interrupted his older and wiser companion. "Don't bet that she will ever do anything. You can never tell what a woman will do."

"But," protested the young man, "I was going to bet that she would do the unexpected."

"Don't," repeated the elder earnestly. "Even that is no safe bet."—[Judge.]

No, It Wasn't Lost.

"TOM," said the head of the firm to the new assistant, "the book-keeper says you've lost the key to the safe and that he can't get at the books."

"I only lost one of them, sir. You gave me two, you know, just in case one should get lost."

"I know. Have you the duplicate?"

"No, sir, I haven't, but it isn't lost. I took care that it shouldn't be. It's in a safe place."

"Where is it?"

"In the safe, sir!"—[Minneapolis Journal.]

Worked Like a Charm.

THEY were talking about the foxy tricks of father in the lobby of a Washington hotel the other night when Congressman David J. Lewis of Maryland was reminded of conversation in a suburb of Baltimore.

One afternoon, related the Congressman, Smith and Jones were rambling down the street. "Say, Jim," Smith remarked, "that was certainly some foxy trick that Brown played on little wifey, wasn't it?"

"Haven't heard a word about it," replied Jones. "What did he do?"

"Some time ago," enlightened the esteemed Smith, "Brown's wife got real extravagant and hired a servant girl. Brown demurred, but his kick cut no ice. Finally one night, when he was almost certain that he would be seen by wifey, he sneaked a kiss from the girl. Wifey saw him all right, and—"

"The deuce she did!" interjected the interested Jones. "What happened?"

"What happened?" smilingly rejoined Smith. "Why, she discharged the girl, of course."—[Washington Star.]

Certainly Glad.

THEY were talking about the city counsins who bum on Uncle Josh in the good old summer time the other night when Senator Clapp of Minnesota told this:

A little city boy was sent to the farm of his uncle to spend three weeks, but it was two months before the youngster got back.

"Well, Willie," smilingly remarked papa, "how do you like farm life?"

"Fine!" declared little Willie. "There is room enough out there to whoop it up and play ball without giving the neighbors a twisty look in the face."

"I suppose so," returned papa. "Was your Uncle Hiram very glad to see you?"

"Well, I should say so!" enthusiastically replied Willie. "He wanted to know why we didn't bring you, and mother, and the cook, and the maid, and the dog."—[Boston Advertiser.]

Might Help Some.

A RECENT dinner reference was made by one of the guests to the refusal of the average American to look long on the serious side. Whereat Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana was reminded of an incident in New England.

Some time ago, he said, a young man was visiting the New England States when he ran across a very old church. Wishing to see the interior, he hunted up the sexton.

"This is certainly some antiquated edi-

fice," observed the visitor, glancing at the roof to the floor, where he

had been made a century before.

"Yes," reverently answered the sexton, who means the logical

for full, McGovern's proposition

birth are somewhat different

can show the speed, and in

has had no real chance of

he should be able to push a

wing. He has shown a very

elient game at full when

opportunities and have

We All Are.

AT THE dental congress in

Dr. J. P. Carmichael of

apropos of a disappointment in

isolation, said philosophically:

"Well, let us not despair. I

remember the old maid.

"An old maid, you know, is

decline.

"What's the matter with

asked.

"Oh, doctor," she sobbed, "I

appointed in love."

"Naturally!" said the doctor.

does come up to expectation."

ington Star.

Doctor Became Rattled.

A NOTHER story which

to the credit of Dr. Spooner

an occasion when he was

Spooner off by train.

First of all, on arriving at

called a porter and said: "I

and the two bags in the

What he wanted, of course, was

bags and a rug put in the

the porter, knowing the

was expected.

Then, just as the train was

and Dr. Spooner was saying

wife, the porter came along

Spooner immediately gave

ling and kissed the porter!

is the story they tell in

Weekly.

Hot One From Herbert.

VICTOR HERBERT, the

of a musician whose work

"The prophecy that was

chap in his boyhood has

"In his boyhood, you know,

said of him:

"Oh, he's such a remarkable

perfect prodigy, in fact. He

every time he hears."

"Well, well!" said a

present.

"Isn't that a very rare and

ulty?" his mother asked.

"It isn't rare," said the

certainly valuable. It will

able him to become in after

ceasless composer."—[St. Louis

Democrat.]

Boy's Profession.

PATRICK was visiting an

they book families that

West and work on farms.

"How many in the family?"

clerk.

"Three," said Pat. "The old

kid and meself."

"Profession?"

"I'm a driver."

"Sex of child?"

"He's a boy—eight months

"Profession?"

Pat's eyes opened.

"Of the boy?" he exclaimed.

"Yep," said the clerk, who

ing his red tape automatically.

"Bachelor," said Pat.—[Boston

Interested in the Sea.

"WHY does your father

sea at his age?"

"Well he is able to retire

and it has been his ambition

to sea. He had never been

but he had an experience

interested in maritime matters."

"What was that?"

"He was once secretary of the

[Kansas City Journal.]

Income Tax De Back.

Four Hundred and Two

Five Thousand Persons

Illustrated Weekly.

Men, Women

Re-met.

seemed that I had met you long ago;

when and where—nay, how am I to

know?

luminous your eyes when raised to

mine,

lips about to frame the mystic sign.

on, O soul—we may not speak; but

when

recognition touches us again

that the master hand may melt the

seal.

all that we have dreamed be sure and

real.

Skirts and Trousers.

The happiest friendships are often those

which are formed quickly, spontaneously,

the spot, with few preliminaries. Don't

remember when you were a little kid

starting home from school with a sun-

net on your head, and your books swing-

ing from a strap over your shoulder, how

new boy ambled awkwardly after you,

scarcely courage to catch up with you;

how you dallied along, trying in every

short of speaking to encourage him?

you remember how he suddenly vaulted

over a fence, and hastily culled some of the

best dahlias, while you stopped with your

mouth, fearing that the owner

the garden would come out; how he

came down by your side, while you

repeated: "Oh, you oughtn't to do that!"

while he thrust the flowers into your

hands. Then he stammered,

"A done heap more for you." And then

he stopped at the little bridge over the

stream, and sitting side by side on the rail-

road, swung your feet and exchanged con-

fessions, while he fished a piece of dirty pep-

er stick from the depths of his pocket,

offered it to you. You two did not need

introduction. You didn't need to re-

peat the formalities. You were friends,

chums at once. You called each other

your first names. You ran down the

stream together, hand in hand, waded in the

ling and kissed the porter!

is the story they tell in

Weekly.

Preventing Rear-End Collisions.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWELVE.)

may be overlooked by him, in the rattling,

whirl of a swiftly passing train.

signal, commonly known as the "ban-

signal, by reason of its shape, was de-

signed for its working upon a lot of clock-

work mechanism, which brought it into dis-

use with both officials and employees. It

this signal that is alleged by some to

responsible for the last wreck at Walling-

Railroad. A modification of this was

set in a glass case like the banjo

signal, but which instead of turning its edge

indicated a clear track. This was subject

to the same defects as the banjo signal,

the one great method of using the block

Walter Reinschild,
Former Michigan star, who is to coach
the
this

HUGH JENNINGS—A SKETCH.

Saturday, September 27, 1913.]

Los Angeles

The City and the House Beautiful.

By Ernest Brauntun.

Gardens, Grounds,
Streets, Parks, Lakes

Nature Study. OF MORE PRACTICAL VALUE THAN THE THREE R'S.

THOSE interested in local school gardens and nature study will hear with regret that an insufficient apportionment of funds by the county Supervisors will doubtless curtail this line of work in Los Angeles for the next school year. Even if carried forward as heretofore, no development or extension may take place. The chief aim of nature study, whether in classroom, garden, or field, is to make the child familiar with and master of his surroundings in all departments of nature.

Such courses of study, with the practical application usually accompanying, is of greater value than the oft-quoted "three R's." When full master of both the child is splendidly equipped for life's battles, even though no further schooling be had. The average business man of today received far less, and he who pursued the work to higher and deeper studies too often built upon an insufficient foundation, and to use a very common phrase, was "educated at the top"—but a slangy definition of superficial study and figurative promotion.

We should do all in our power to forward the work of school gardens and nature study. Some wise man said: "To know nature and man is the sum of all earthly knowledge." Nature study covers the whole ground, for it is the broadest field of study known. The United States Forest Service in 1912 issued a bulletin (No. 468, Forestry in Nature Study,) which presents the following explanatory argument for broad and thorough consideration of nature study. "All the objects, elements, and phenomena which touch our lives and influence them may be considered as legitimate subjects for study. The possible lines of research are numerous and varied. Among all these possibilities it becomes the duty of the teacher to select those which are most worth while. Nature study has among its chief aims the inculcation in the mind of the pupil of an appreciation and love of the beautiful; his training in acuteness of observation; the development of his reasoning powers by the application of these observations; and the improvement of his powers of expression. Few things in nature fulfill these requirements so well or contribute so fully to the accomplishment of these aims as does the forest. Individual trees alone furnish so many interesting and instructive features that they have come to be favorite subjects for nature-study lessons; but the broader study of the forest, while frequently lost sight of in the study of single trees, offers untold opportunities not only for useful instruction, but also as a means of developing and holding the interest of the pupils and of training their keenness of observation."

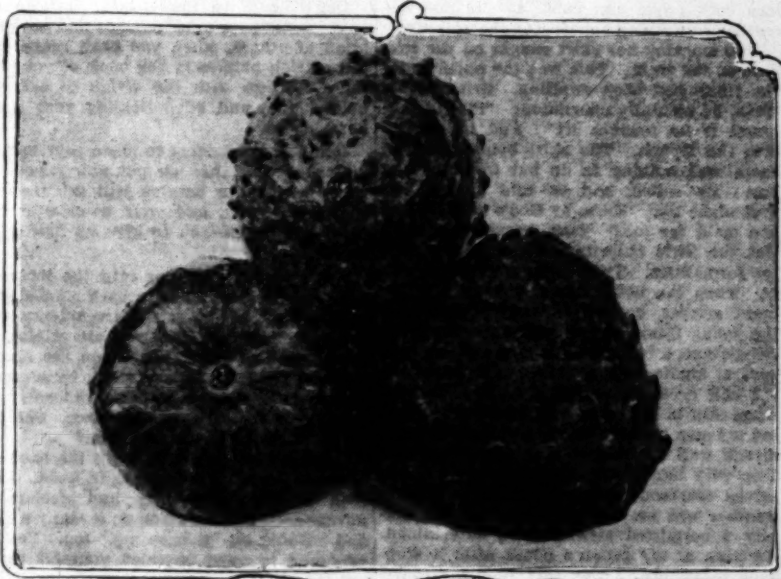
Every department of nature offers opportunities equal to those of the forest and these grand, important, wholly necessary lines of study merit the heartiest support and co-operation on the part of both school officials and the general public.

Custard Apples or Cherimoyas.

N COMPARATIVELY frostless places the custard apple or cherimoya is a prime favorite with all who have grown a good variety. There is a considerable difference in size and quality of the fruits, and not all who have partaken of them have been fortunate in sampling a good type. Some fruits grow as large as the largest apple, though the average size of locally-grown cherimoyas is not so great as that of locally-grown apples. Various opinions have been given the writer respecting individual taste for these fruits, and while a few crave them and many like them, there are more who care little or nothing for them. Aside from economic value the trees are highly ornamental and no collection of tropical fruit trees should be without one or more cherimoyas.

A Near Relative of the Eucalypts.

LEPTOSPERMUM LAEVIGATUM is a most unreasonable mouthful of a name that has been given to one of the most



LOS ANGELES CUSTARD APPLES.

ornate and serviceable shrubs in the local plant market. However, leptos is Greek for slender, and spermum means seed, hence the English equivalent is "slender seed." The other name—laevigatum—means "smooth."

This shrub or small tree is a very variable one in growth. In strongly alkaline soils or in extremely dry situations it remains a small shrub but three feet high. In highly favorable situations and soils, with a good water supply it will grow to be twenty feet, and occasionally even thirty feet high. Its rate of growth, or its ultimate size may largely be controlled through water supply. It makes a fine hedge and may be fully pruned or barbed without fear of resultant harm. It belongs, with the eucalypts, to the great Myrtle family.

Insect Powder From Chrysanthemums.

BUHACH, a most effective insect powder, is manufactured in California and is the main base of nearly every insect powder in the market. Large acreages of it may be seen near the city of Stockton. The powder is made from the dried heads of Chrysanthemum coccineum, an annual of the "tansy-leaved" type usually known to gardeners as Pyrethrum roseum. It is native to Persia and near-by countries and therefore the product is often known as "Persian Insect Powder." Another species, C. cinerariaefolium is also grown for a similar purpose and is native to Dalmatia, hence the name Dalmatian Powder. The first-named species has several varieties of garden value.

Wet Versus Dry Soils.

DURING the extremely hot days just passed by the local weather man called our attention to the reasons why we do not suffer from high temperatures viz: because of our dry air, or the low relative humidity in the local atmosphere. To quote him literally:

"When you are moist with perspiration on a hot day, if the air is dry there is a constant evaporation of moisture which cools your body and keeps it much cooler than the temperature of the air. When you perspire on a hot and humid day, you feel stifled, because your body lacks the cooling evaporation and is very warm. The scientists use a wet thermometer; that is, they wet a cloth and wrap it around a thermometer and the moisture evaporates, cooling the mercury. Yesterday when it was 108 degrees and the humidity 7 per cent., the wet thermometer reported 65 degrees."

Humidity has a similar effect upon soils and the moist surface is always cooler than the dry one. With that idea firmly fixed in your mind please remember that this is just as true in cold weather as in the heat of summer. A garden or an orchard where the soil is dry has a warmer air during

Neither side scored in this half. In the second period, "Jimmie" Schaeffer's little dash of "hot" sprinkled on the "frocks" between halves began to smart, and things started to liven up. The St. Ignace felt it coming and opened up the fun by working the ball down to the California line, where after vibrating on the five-yard line, it was carried across for a try. The conversion by Harrington shaved the even bar. With the kick-off the oval went deep

clams are planted," but that directions were given as to where the clams were used or merely as is the case with potatoes; and to know the machinery or necessary for planting, cultivating, etc.

Artemus Ward, when editing the cultural journal, discussed even the head of "Landscaping," said a housekeeper about to be played to them." No doubt a social taste is sufficiently put through use of a phonograph in the cultivation will be required in the equipment the snake editor should be sown with a shotgun, with a hypodermic syringe, and with a butterfly net.

Tree Lovers Meet.

THE last convention, or meeting of the Arboricultural Association of California held in Pasadena last week and 6 brought together more than have ever gathered in the city before. None were absent from the representative of Bakersfield in the city foresters and park wardens of both San Diego, and on the south, and from Redwood all the southland up to the well represented. The meeting was well attended, standing room only available at some periods and ever at a high pitch. The day and Friday of March next will be held in Alhambra on the attendance, a great enthusiasm meeting and a most lovely time. The Pasadena meet was the first of the kind since the organization of the association and interest a still greater number



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MORRIS & SNOW 425 So. Main St.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PANTRY AND STOCK UP

Payne's Royal Exhibition Food, ever offered. Packet, 5c.

Payne's Giant Perfumery Soap, 10c.

Payne's Toilet Soap, 10c.

Payne's Hair Oil, 10c.

Payne's Face Cream, 10c.

Payne's Body Lotion, 10c.

Payne's Hand Lotion, 10c.

Payne's Foot Lotion, 10c.

Payne's Nail Polish, 10c.

Payne's Lipstick, 10c.

Payne's Eye Liner, 10c.

Payne's Mascara, 10c.

Payne's Blush, 10c.

Payne's Powder, 10c.

Payne's Cream, 10c.

Payne's Butter, 10c.

Payne's Jam, 10c.

Payne's Jelly, 10c.

Payne's Marmalade, 10c.

Payne's Syrup, 10c.

Payne's Honey, 10c.

Payne's Sugar, 10c.

Payne's Salt, 10c.

Payne's Vinegar, 10c.

Payne's Oil, 10c.

Payne's Butter, 10c.

Payne's Cheese, 10c.

Payne's Eggs, 10c.

Income Tax Data
Back

Four Hundred and Twenty
for Thousand Persons
Must Give Up

Illustrated Weekly.

"Home,

HOUSEWIFELY PROBLEMS.
Dealing With Superfluities.

New York Sun:] "Throw the unessential overboard," that's the rule on shipboard. The rule in my home at the beginning of the year, said a housekeeper about to leave her home from her summer vacation, was to put my house into order for the winter. I shall weed out every single thing that is superfluous. Homes get so quickly cluttered, and it's clutter that wears out should be sown with a shotgun, with a hypodermic syringe, and with a butterfly net.

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Saturday, September 27, 1913.]

Construction of Houses for Poultry.

By H. R. Lewis.

Labor Saving.

SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN BUSINESS.

[In this second installment on "Environment," more attention is paid to the large commercial poultryman than in the first article. Definite plans are described of a multiple unit laying-house, capable of indefinite expansion at minimum cost.

So much is dependent on surroundings, in poultry raising, that particular attention is given to details. The information furnished is a most valuable contribution to this series of articles.

Of corresponding interest also is Mr. Graham's article and sketches of White Aseel, one of the oldest known varieties of poultry—dating back to India 1000 B. C., when it was bred for fighting purposes.]

THE large commercial poultryman who must often winter several thousand layers must use special care in the design and construction of his houses. Aside from having them congenial he must have them designed with reference to convenience in caring for the birds. In planning this house, provision should be made for as many labor-saving devices as possible, such as swinging doors between communicating pens, with a friction stop between. Large, self-feeding hoppers should be used which require filling but once a week, thus eliminating a great amount of labor. Drinking vessels should be of such a type that they can be easily and quickly cleaned; the nests should be conveniently located and easy of access.

Next to convenience, economy in construction should be of paramount consideration. It is very easy to build houses which are too expensive and which will permanently tie up a larger amount of capital than should not be used for that purpose. In many cases, a too heavy investment in buildings has greatly hindered operations by not leaving sufficient working capital to meet the maintenance and operation expenditures.

With these two facts especially in mind the housing question has been carefully studied and after three years of experimentation the New Jersey State Experiment Station has evolved the following type of laying-house which will fit all conditions from a 100-bird flock to any limit.

Multiple Unit Laying-house.

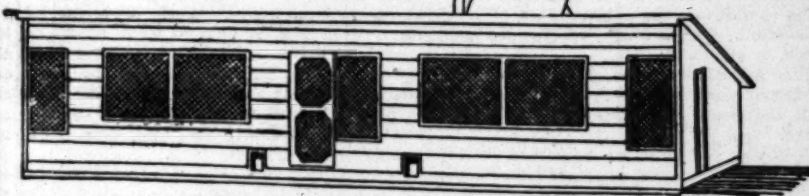
The unit capacity is 100 birds, each unit of 100 having a house 20x20 feet which makes 400 square feet of floor space or four square feet per bird. When it is desired to keep more than this number—say 200 or 500—the standard unit can be increased to accommodate the number desired. For purpose of discussion a double unit house will be used, the outside dimensions of which are 40 by 20 feet.

For a double unit, with capacity for 200 hens, the sills should be made of 4x6 material and should be bolted to a foundation wall, eight inches wide and twenty inches deep, which should be laid on tamped cinders or crushed stone, the entire depth of the foundation trench being three feet. It will be noted that the shed-roof type of construction is used, being nine and one-half feet high in front and four and one-half feet in back.

All studding and rafters are made of 2x4 yellow pine or hemlock. A 2x6 girder runs the length of the house, supporting the roofing rafters at their center and is itself supported every ten feet by 4x4 posts resting on concrete piers. The plate should be made of 2x4 material doubled and all joints broken. All outside walls and roof should be single-boarded, preferably of six or eight-inch tongued and grooved yellow pine. The roof and back wall should be covered with a good roofing paper, all joints being carefully lapped and cemented. The muslin curtains are hinged at the top and can be lifted up. The three-by-five sash is hinged at the side and opens. One window in each pen should be so constructed that the lower part of the wall under same will open when desired, thus making a combination door and window. This will greatly facilitate cleaning and filling hoppers, especially if the house is quite long.

Details of Construction.

The dropping boards, perches and nests are best arranged on the back wall, the perches being hinged to the wall so that



A DOUBLE SECTION MULTIPLE UNIT LAYING-HOUSE.

This house as shown is 20 by 40 feet, and has a capacity of 200 laying birds. The cost of the house complete is but 88 cents per bird for all materials. Such a house is capable of indefinite expansion, being increased each time by one unit of twenty feet.

they can be hooked up when cleaning. The nests should be placed under the front of the dropping board, the birds entering them from the back and the eggs being taken from a door in the front. The dividing partitions between each unit should be made of wood and extend from the back wall to within six feet of the front wall, the remaining space being left entirely open, except when it is desired to keep the layers in 100-bird flocks, in which case this opening can be provided with a wire partition with a swing door. This partition prevents

draughts and can be conveniently used for a large self-feeding hopper which should preferably be built. An elevated platform should be constructed under the muslin openings which provides abundant space for the grit, shell and drinking fountains.

When the house is completed a concrete floor should be laid and be built as follows: First, a layer of ten inches of cinders or other drainage material, which should be thoroughly tamped, should be laid below the ground line. This keeps the soil moisture away from the bottom of the concrete; sec-

The Chosen Fowl of India.

BY LOUIS PAUL GRAHAM

The Aseel is undoubtedly one of the oldest races of fowls, of not much utility value alone, but of great value for outcrossing with other varieties. The Aseel is one of the parents of the famous dark and white Cornish fowls.

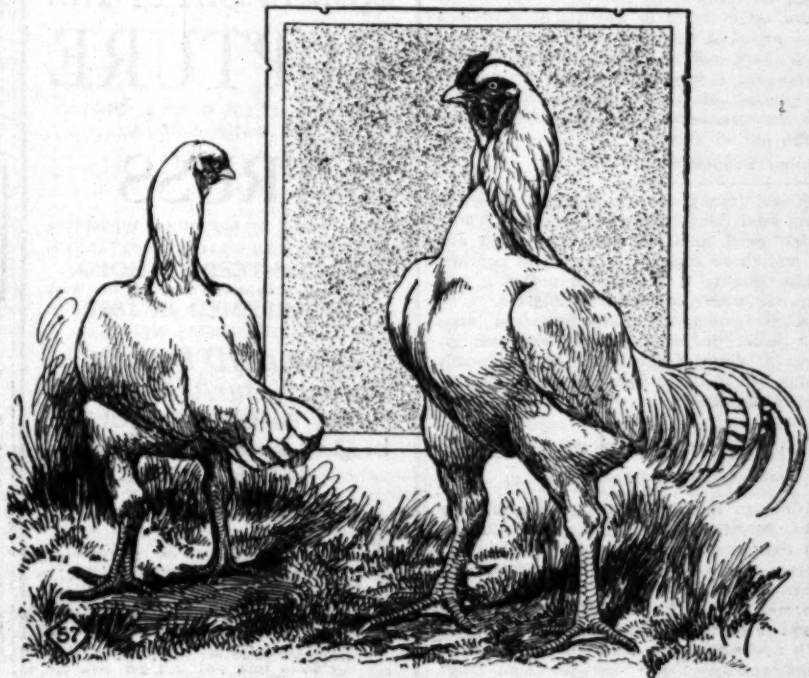
It has been bred for generations in India chiefly by the rulers of the country for fighting purposes and has practically no other use. The females are poor layers and the fowls so hard-muscled that they make poor table fowls. Excellent results are obtained, however, by crossing them with softer-fleshed varieties. Although poor layers, the hens are splendid sitters and mothers, defending their young to the last. Both sexes are fighters and have remarkable courage.

According to old authorities this is the fowl whose battles are alluded to in the "Institutes" of Menu, 1000 B. C.

Aseel is the name by which the breed is known in India and has been adopted by those who imported the fowl into England and is an Arabic word meaning "high caste." They are known in several colors, blacks, black reds, white, duckings, grays, span-gles, speckles and mottles, but the first three are generally accepted as the distinct varieties.

Back in 1850, or thereabouts, the people of Cornwall, England, using the black red Aseel and some of the local fowl, evolved the now famous Dark Cornish. Others, using the White Aseel in a like manner, produced the White Cornish fowls. The latter, while partaking in a general way of the huge, muscular formation of its Aseel progenitor, proved to be a most excellent table fowl with fine-grained, soft flesh, and was immensely popular for a time, not only in England, but in America as well.

There are very few Aseel to be found in America. This is a country catering strictly to utility qualities and a fowl possessing such will attain much popularity and extensive sales, while others like the Aseel or for ornamental purposes are bound to have but limited favor and even this will be still further curtailed unless the fowls prove useful, as well as ornamental. Aseel fowls weigh from about five pounds for females to six for males, and in this respect suffer in comparison with the Cornish fowls, their descendants, which run from six to eight pounds for females and eight to eleven pounds for males. The latter are also less pugnacious and make better market poultry while they at the same time possess about the same characteristics of form and color as the Aseel.



WHITE ASEEL.

One of the very oldest varieties of poultry. Known in India 1000 B. C., and in that country has been bred and developed by the eastern potentates chiefly for fighting. Both sexes are very pugnacious and will fight till there is hardly a feather left. Their utility value is small. The females are poor layers and the flesh of both sexes too tough and hardened by years of fighting development to be of any value as market poultry.

ond, a rough coat of concrete about inches thick and over this a final coat of equal parts of sand and cement should be laid and same float finished. This is moisture-proof, rat-proof, vermin-proof, easily and quickly cleaned, and is more than a well-constructed wood floor is more permanent.

Material for a Double-Unit House.

Lumber:
Sills, 6 pieces, 4x6 by 20 feet, hemlock.
Plates, 8 pieces, 2x4 by 20 feet, hemlock.
Posts, 2 pieces, 4x4 by 14 feet, hemlock.
Studding, 9 pieces, 2x4 by 18 feet, hemlock.
Locks, 4 pieces, 2x4 by 14 feet, hemlock.
Rafters, 21 pieces, 2x4 by 22 feet, hemlock.
Frame for nests and dropping boards, 2x3 by 16 feet, hemlock.
2200 square feet eight-inch grooved yellow pine boards for nesting boards, walls and nests.
200 linear feet 1x2 white pine for frames and trim.
100 linear feet 1x4 white pine for 1 bundle plaster lath for brood pens.
Nails, 10 pounds twenty-penny wire, 20 pounds ten-penny wire, 20 pounds penny wire.

Approximate cost of the above:
Roofing paper, 1600 square feet, or 1 roll, at \$3.
Four special sash, 2x5 feet, at \$1.
Muslin, eight square yards, at 25 cents.
Hardware, as hinges, locks, tacks, nails and wire.
Cement, 35 bags, at 50 cents.
Cinder or gravel, 20 yards at \$1.
Sand, 5 yards.
Total for floor.
Total cost, not including labor, if concrete floor is put in the house and has to be purchased.
This gives a cost of one square foot of floor space.
It shows a cost per bird, allowing 4 square feet for each hen.
Adding labor to this at an average of \$222.36, or \$1.11 per bird.

Saves Time and Labor.

This type of house, meeting all conditions for the average poultryman.

50c---Eggs---50c
Are produced by feeding food that makes eggs Midland No. 4 Males Absolutely the most reliable for results you can buy. Price \$2.00 per sack. Aggeler & Musser Seed Co. 113 NORTH MAIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.

Individual record in the contest by a pullet belonging to Mr. Barron of Catforth, Eng. This bird laid 135 eggs in the first six months of the year. The second best individual is a Wyandotte belonging to Edward H. Schmitz, Chicago, Ill., which laid 129 eggs. The best record for any American hen was 124 eggs, made by a White Leghorn pullet of Braeside Poultry Farm, Westfield, Mass. A Barred Plymouth Rock hen of Woodside Poultry Farm, Westfield, Mass., laid eighty-eight eggs in ninety-six consecutive days. Two hens have laid two eggs in

York Sun:] There are great possibilities in the more extended practice of poultry raising. This extremely profitable business has been neglected to a great extent until very recently. Poultrymen began to realize that they were leaving their surplus cockerels in the pen, and being obliged to take them to the market at a price that is paid for such birds at the holidays, at which time the market is naturally the right age and the price is the only fowl available. Capons have a very simple, but as the laying hen, like the cow, the object is making her valuable in the amount of her body, as to have her produce both eggs and meat, she will fail. But as she is both a meat producer and an egg producer the question is how to get the best of both. The work of the hen will be accomplished by his management.

ROSENEATH EGG RACER. ARLINGTON, CALIFORNIA. White Leghorn Baby Chick, 80 cents. White Leghorn, 1.00. White Leghorn, 1.50. White Leghorn, 2.00. White Leghorn, 2.50. White Leghorn, 3.00. White Leghorn, 3.50. White Leghorn, 4.00. White Leghorn, 4.50. White Leghorn, 5.00. White Leghorn, 5.50. White Leghorn, 6.00. White Leghorn, 6.50. White Leghorn, 7.00. White Leghorn, 7.50. White Leghorn, 8.00. White Leghorn, 8.50. White Leghorn, 9.00. White Leghorn, 9.50. White Leghorn, 10.00. White Leghorn, 10.50. White Leghorn, 11.00. White Leghorn, 11.50. White Leghorn, 12.00. White Leghorn, 12.50. White Leghorn, 13.00. White Leghorn, 13.50. White Leghorn, 14.00. White Leghorn, 14.50. White Leghorn, 15.00. White Leghorn, 15.50. White Leghorn, 16.00. White Leghorn, 16.50. White Leghorn, 17.00. White Leghorn, 17.50. White Leghorn, 18.00. White Leghorn, 18.50. White Leghorn, 19.00. White Leghorn, 19.50. White Leghorn, 20.00. White Leghorn, 20.50. White Leghorn, 21.00. White Leghorn, 21.50. 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Walter Reinschild.
Former Michigan star, who is to coach

HUGH JENNINGS—A SKETCH.

Saturday, September 27, 1913.]

Physiological and Psychological

By Edward B. Warman, A. M.

Motto: The soul refuses all limits. It affirms in man always an Optimism, never a Pessimism.—(Emerson.)

Spiritualism—Further Considered.

IN THE previous article we considered four of the conclusions, each numbered paragraph containing the result of the many years of unbiased investigation. There remain four others for consideration, after which the various phases will receive due attention.

5. I repeat—Not all spirit mediums are frauds, but all spirit mediums that are not frauds are self-deceived when attributing either their power or their information to spirits of the dead.

Why do they? Because they have been so informed, and all spiritualist mediums accept that dictum as a foregone conclusion. The subjective mind is amenable to suggestion. It reasons deductively from any premise given and then gives back to the objective mind the result of that reasoning. If the premise is wrong—as in the case of the medium—the conclusion, though logically deduced, will be in accordance therewith. You can repeat an untruth so often that eventually you, yourself, will swear it is true.

While many of the spirit mediums are honest and sincere, it must be admitted that, as a class, they are not noted for their brilliant intellectual attainments; therefore they are the easier self-deceived. Now and then you will find educated and intelligent men and women who have accepted spiritualism in toto—the more the pity—but few, if any, ever become mediums.

Sir Oliver Lodge, a man of great prominence in spiritualistic circles, has a few surprises up his sleeve which, ere this goes to press, he will have revealed to the British Association in his presidential address. He has already told the world that "the boundary between the two states—the known and the unknown, life and death—is still substantial, but is wearing thin in places, and excavators are engaged in boring a tunnel from opposite ends. We are beginning to hear, now and again, strokes from the pickaxes of our comrades on the other side."

6. The average spiritualistic seance is an insult to human intelligence.

In the first place, the majority of mediums are not only ignorant, but neurotic; and the more so, the better fitted they are for mediumship. Why? Because it is a condition of abnormality. To become a professional medium it is necessary to become objectively passive to the extent that the passive condition is the rule, the positive the exception. In other words, the medium must "let go" of the objective mind. This is not difficult for the average medium has very little to "let go" of. Strange as it may seem, the less the purely intellectual or analytical mind is developed the more powerful are the workings of the subjective attributes. The eminent physiologist of the Sarbonne, Prof. Charles Richet, an unbiased investigator, says: "Spiritism is a foe to all intellectual, moral and material progress. It thrives because of its pretense to satisfy the most intense longing of human nature, the craving for a re-establishment of objective relations with the departed. But we have no evidence that the spirits of the dead are concerned in its phenomena. The idea of intercourse with discarnate friends through the machinery of the seance is repugnant to reason. Aside from the fact that if the communication be accepted as messages from the souls of the righteous dead (such belief cannot be reconciled with an exalted conception of the powers of disembodied spirits,) we are confronted with the equally significant fact that the intellectual status of all 'circles' is foolishness and low. No important truths are communicated, no sky-inspiring thoughts. The revelations made by our alleged deceased relatives are distasteful to us and, what is most conclusive, utterly at variance with their gifts and characters. Not a page of mediumistic literature has the smallest value. More unmitigated rubbish was never issued from the printery."

7. Clairvoyance and clairaudience are legitimately within the sphere of psychic phenomena, but are wholly independent of disembodied spirits.

This subject has been fully dealt with in a previous article and was fully shown to

be the workings of the subjective mind—the mind of the soul-possessing, as it does, the intuitive knowledge, the knowledge that is absolute. Do not, however, forget the caution given concerning the consultation and advice of the average clairvoyant.

8. Premonitions and Impressions are God-given gifts to all God's children, albeit He is no respecter of persons; for all who will may hear the "still, small voice."

This, too, with its many illustrations, has been fully dwelt upon in previous articles. This is one of the most practical phases of subjective activity, and has nothing whatever in common with the workings of spiritualism. As we are aware, the subjective mind has the power to perceive that which is not within the range of the objective vision, and, furthermore, to acquaint us with the facts when it is best for us to know. The information is usually attributed to some disembodied spirit or spirits, "guide" or "guides"—falsely so, and unnecessarily so, however.

What Constitutes a Medium?

A MEDIUM is one who can reach the content of the subjective mind of another, but erroneously ascribes the information received therefrom as coming from the spirit of one "passed over."

Is this mediumistic power a gift? Yes, and it is susceptible of great cultivation. The subjective mind is amenable to suggestion even though said suggestion be false.

Is it a desirable gift to cultivate? Not unless one wishes to make mediumship a profession.

Is it a desirable profession? No, not to one who desires to possess health of body and health of mind. The condition is one of abnormality and the result is the weakening of the objective faculties, and the habitual indulgence invariably results in some form of nervous derangement. As Dr. Hudson has so well expressed it: "The best mediums are those whose nervous systems are completely shattered; and the degree of mediumistic power attainable by anyone is in exact proportion to the intensity of the nervous derangement."

Is the development of the faculty worth the price? That is a question for individual decision. Let us consider it a moment. When the idea is once implanted in the mind of the medium that the communications are from the spirits of the dead, that dominant idea soon takes possession of the ones so deluded that, as a rule, they lose all interest in the everyday affairs of life, read no books (except on spiritism), read no papers, do not keep abreast of the times, and when questioned as to the reason, invariably answer: "Oh, my guides tell me all I need to know."

It is an indisputable fact that men and women who expend their vitality in the cultivation of the subjective faculties for the development of mediumistic power are comparatively worthless in the practical everyday affairs of life.

Let me again caution all who are interested in this abnormal development to first count the costs in surrendering yourselves, supposedly, to the "control"—so dominated by all spiritualists. It is much easier to awaken the subjective power than it is to control it. All is well so long as the objective mind has control, but not so when the subjective gains supremacy beyond the power of the objective which, under normal conditions, says: "Thus far and no farther."

Psychic or Medium—The Difference.

THE question is often asked me: "Am I psychic?" We are, all of us, psychic; but we are not, all of us, psychics, possessing the power akin to mediumship. There is a decided difference between a psychic and a medium.

A "psychic" does not surrender his or her physical consciousness, but merely listens to and receives information from the subjective mind while the reason and will are subject to his or her own control.

A "medium" surrenders his or her physical organism to the control, supposedly, of a disembodied spirit who enters, supposedly, and takes possession.

You know whether you are physically conscious, and capable of reason, analysis and discrimination—a psychic; or whether you

don't know what you are doing when receiving messages supposedly from a discarnate spirit—a medium.

Putting it as tersely as possible, I would say: A medium believes in incarnate control; a psychic recognizes the power as inherent. A medium is abnormal; a psychic, supernormal. A medium is obsessed, supposedly, by a dead entity, but, in reality, by falsely-engendered ideas; a psychic is neither obsessed nor possessed by another, but remains in perfect control of himself or herself.

What is Obsession?

OBSESSION is influence to the point of complete subjection. This subjection is not, in fact, to an unseen entity, but it is the deep coma of self-desire or any sense domination of joy, fear, grief. It is a condition far from desirable.

Extremes Do Meet.

A WRITER of no mean ability, a specialist on hygienic and dietetic subjects, has this to say of eggs and milk: "I think eggs and milk unfavorable food for anyone. I know they are used by almost everybody."

Compare this statement with that of the great pedestrian, Edward Payson Weston, who says: "When you're taking perfect exercise—and walking is that—you can eat almost anything in reason and digest it perfectly. If I want a piece of pie when on a walk I'll eat it, you may be sure, or griddle cakes or pudding, if I want it. The stomachs that can't digest ordinary food are those that are spoiled by high living and no exercise."

"On my walk across the continent I got up at 3:30 or 4 a. m. Then I got my breakfast. It was generally the same—oatmeal and milk (with plenty of sugar) or any other porridge I wanted. Then on two slices of buttered bread I broke three poached eggs. With this went two or three cups of good coffee and some strawberries or prunes or a couple of oranges. Five or six griddle cakes finished my breakfast. You couldn't call that self-denial, could you? Sugar, too, is a big thing for energy. On the road across the country I ate from twelve to eighteen eggs a day, each beaten up in a pint of milk and sweetened with a good tablespoonful of sugar. Sometimes I took a little meat juice. At night I didn't eat anything unless I felt really hungry. Then I took a bowl of milk and cereal. I never ate—nor do I now—in the middle of the day. Sometimes, when I had a big day and the going was good, just before I started on my second lap, I would eat griddle cakes, a couple of fried eggs, and coffee. That would carry me another twenty-five miles."

Of course these are extremes. No eggs on the one hand and twelve to eighteen on the other—in one day. It will be observed that eggs were the meat substitute—an excellent one and wholly free from uric acid. If "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," then Weston, has the proof, as he is still in the walking game at the age of 74.

Precaution Regarding Milk.

TO PREVENT the ills of children especially, and adults in general, in the use of milk, a warning note has been sounded by the Washington Department of Agriculture in a bulletin recently issued, as follows: "No matter how carefully milk is handled between the farm and the home, or in how pure a state it is delivered at the domestic ice box, it quickly can become an undesirable food if carelessly handled in the home. Milk that is left for only a short time in summer heat may become unfit for use."

"Milk must be kept cool to prevent the bacteria already in it, and which may get in it by accident, from multiplying to a point where the milk is undesirable."

"Milk should be taken into the house and put in the refrigerator as soon after delivery as possible."

"Under no circumstances should the drain pipe of an ice box be connected with a sewer."

"The milk should be kept in the original bottle and the bottle left in the refrigerator until needed."

"Once a bottle is opened it should be kept

covered, both to keep out germs and to prevent the absorption of moisture.

"The original cap should not be put on top of the bottle."

"The milk should be used as needed and any unused milk be returned to the bottle and poured into another vessel."

"Do not let milk stand in the table any longer than necessary."

Passing the Mileposts.

A VERY DALTON, 100 years of age, his residence at Elmwood, is believed to have lived his long life to his never having used tobacco or liquors.

America's oldest physician, of Pana, Ill., aged 108 years, the threshold into that long life is only the vestibule of the oldest man in the State. He was engaged in the active practice of his profession until his oldest son, Melville N. Dalton, lives at Santa Ana.

Prof. Hopper, "the great Philadelphia school," died at the age of sixty-nine consecutive years. The end of the last term of his life was 88 years of age. He was a good and faithful servant of his country, a young woman whose husband died a serious injury, and who sustained a cheerful bearing in the sick room, would sit at the bedside of her friend, and when the friend knew that this sort of thing would break the nurse's strength, he roared at her astonished companion, "or this is the last bit of food I'll eat in your house!" And before the wife had recovered from her astonishment, her friend was standing over her, "See here, now, are you going to eat that man or not? I'm here to eat that man or not unless you eat him and keep yourself fit. He'll eat at a hospital—that's what'll happen to him—there's a good girl!"

And the nurse's tears turned to hysterical laughter. She ate, and when you have it; but she is likely to have it if you are not. Never in his life did he wear glasses while reading or record.

Smile to Avoid Appendicitis.

THIS is easier to do than to smile as a cure. I have known many a man who has been cured of appendicitis by smiling. When you have it; but she is likely to have it if you are not. Never in his life did he wear glasses while reading or record.

Seventy-one cases of appendicitis have been treated at Johns Hopkins Hospital in the past year. The blood is, at such times, with physicians in charge, and patients died. That the disease has been averted and the patients confined to half the usual time, about the heart, or in some other of the simple process of the body; in exhaustion it is busy about the tissues, lugging off the waste and fatigue poisons. It must do the body's safety is in jeopardy. The introduction of food may convert it from its task. The reason is absolutely impossible to new material into the system until the waste. The body is so busy that there is an excess of this debris in the body. Excretion is retarded of this, resulting in the sensation of the busy little corpuscles are not by fresh food. The result is fermentation. How those little guardians of human intelligence, when they are engaged in cursing its destructive

Some combinations of food are worse and some are better. Boys on a ranch in the West, a lot of cherries, and a few apples, summed nearly a quart of the mentary pleasure was derived from being fatal.

It is not unusual to find milk and acid fruits—cherries, for instance—given him only a cup of hot milk curdles as soon as it is mixed with the warm milk—no tea, no coffee to the brain when it needs rest and

Income Tax Data
Back
Four Hundred and Twenty
for Thousand Persons
Illustrated Weekly.
Los Angeles

This Human

Timely Hygienics.

Nature cures; not the Physician.—(Hippocrates.)

careful Hygienist.
piece of meat not pleasing to me when one not feel so good," said the Frenchwoman, as she cut up a piece of roast beef for her burly husband, who dropped at the table. "Cutting up, bring out all ze juice, Voila. And she sprinkled the whole delish with seasoning, and spread over it a bowl of hot, dainty gravy. "It is when someone else does it for you, do it for me when I am tired. But do it for one's self than not eat well. cover to keep it all hot. Cold meat is little pieces, too. We are all so children when we are tired, or not 'rest pas?'"

Madam was right," emphatically said the Cheerful Hygienist. "Some- times a bit wrong in the human machine, either from internal or external causes, and the entire polarization of the system is changed. The fact that the body is good, and is well and whole, is not sufficient to insure a beneficial effect upon the system. The organization is in a constant state of change. What might be most acceptable at one time would not be so at another. Under some conditions, the body is good, and is well and whole, and the entire polarization of the system is changed. The fact that the body is good, and is well and whole, is not sufficient to insure a beneficial effect upon the system. The organization is in a constant state of change. What might be most acceptable at one time would not be so at another. Under some conditions, the body is good, and is well and whole, and the entire polarization of the system is changed. 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Walter Reinschild,

Former Michigan star, who is to coach

HUGH JENNINGS—A SKETCH.

Saturday, September 27, 1913.]

The Comandante's Daughters

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE NINETEEN.)

cion to the church, and I promised to obey. What shall I do under the circumstances? I would not make my child unhappy, yet I made a promise."

"Remarkable how things happen in this world. But it is all the work of our Savior, and He sees that what happens shall happen for our temporal and everlasting welfare."

At this juncture an Indian servant entered with a jug of wine, which he set upon the table; he was soon followed by Petronella, who brought steaming tortillas.

"That is right, Petronella; man needs food to live, and thy good food makes one live better."

Petronella curtsied and left the room. Father Ugarte at once attacked the tortillas, and his hearty appetite induced Don Jose to eat also. After a while Father Ugarte said:

"I have never told you, my son, of the peculiar circumstances attending the marriage of my sister who lives in Boston, have I?"

"No, Father Ugarte," Arguello replied. "I did not know that you had relatives in Boston."

"Oh, yes I have; and my nephew Douglas is as fine a fellow as any in the world. But I must tell you how Captain Marion became my brother-in-law," and Ugarte took another draught from the refilled cup.

"While I was studying law in Heidelberg and enjoying my student life, my father conceived the idea that I should become a priest. It was not exactly his idea, rather that of the parish priest, but my father was a strong-minded man, and soon made this idea his own. He wrote me a peremptory letter to repair at once for Rome. I disregarded his command and remained in Heidelberg. My father was angry and swore that he would send my sister to a convent. I was very much attached to my sister, and I took a solemn oath never to rest until I had prevented such a cruelty, for my sister was young and beautiful, with a disposition to make people happy rather than to be buried in a convent."

"Our village was one of the most picturesque places imaginable. It was situated on a cliff by the sea, and my father's estate was in the valley. I forgot to tell you that I am a native of the Riviera de Ponente, in Italy. My mother was an Italian, and my father a German."

"No sooner had I received my father's message than I hurried home. At Nizza I met a young man, the son of a wealthy sea captain, to whom I became much attached. He was well educated and of a jovial disposition. He was fond of the sea, and said he would enter his father's profession. I invited him to come to Riviera de Ponente, and he accepted."

"On our arrival I found that my father was already executing his threat; my sister was a novice at the Convent of the Carmelites. My father and I had a stormy interview, but seeing that he would not give in, I implored him to take my sister back for six months, and meanwhile I would consider the proposition of entering the priesthood. But he remained obdurate."

"I went to the priest, pleaded with him, but all to no purpose. I was in despair, and felt bitter against the church and its institutions. I was just considering the proposition of going to Rome, throwing myself at the feet of the Holy Father and asking for a dispensation, when one Sunday afternoon my sister came home on a visit. The meeting between us was very affecting, for we loved each other dearly. She looked pale and had evidently been suffering. My friend, who had become a great favorite with my parents, conceived so violent a passion for my sister that he told me if my sister should be immured in a convent he would destroy himself. My sister evidently reciprocated his feeling, for on my asking her how she liked convent life, she said she would spring into the sea rather than return to its gloomy exile."

"I told my father of the state of affairs. His wrath was something terrible. He sent for the Abbot and asked her to hasten the ceremony, telling her of the danger his daughter was in, so it was concluded that my sister should take the veil the following Sunday."

"On a cliff overlooking the sea, and having a perpendicular fall of several hundred feet, stood a statue of the Holy Virgin. Thither every novice proceeded on the morning of the consecration, prostrating herself before the image of the Blessed Mother. The procession of nuns and ecclesiastics that led her to the Holy place

stopped below, letting the aspirant ascend, in imitation of the Lord's ascent to the mountain. There was but one path leading to the sanctuary, and on the other side was the deep blue sea.

"When Sunday arrived, my sister, as arranged, was led to the cliff. My poor mother wept bitterly, my father was exceedingly pale, and seemed to have recognized the harshness of his resolve, but the priest by his side spoke to him earnestly. My sister alone seemed strangely calm. I had seen her twice during the week, and on both occasions had given her letters from my friend. The latter and myself had frequented the consecrated spot on the cliff, and once he remarked that if he were to seek death, a jump from that cliff would do it, as one would be dead before striking the water. I dissuaded him from such thoughts, telling him not to despair. 'A miracle may happen,' I said. 'Yes; a miracle or my father's good ship,' he replied."

"The procession halted below the cliff, and my sister, dressed in pure white, slowly but firmly ascended. I remained below, far behind the procession, unwilling to witness my sister's sacrifice. Half an hour passed—an hour, and she did not return. The Abbot grew nervous; a consultation was held, and it was concluded to send up two nuns to look after my sister, some fearing that she might have fainted. She had been in plain view of all the people until she reached the tall brush surrounding the statue of the Virgin. When I heard what had happened I ascended the cliff, in spite of the protests of the priest, and hastened in advance of the sisters."

"I looked around—my sister was not there; shading my eyes with my hands, I looked at the sea and saw a ship, its white sails spread, and on its mast the fluttering pennant of the German merchant marine. I heaved a sigh. 'Thank God!' I cried. 'Thank God!' answered a voice from the shrubs; it was the voice of a man."

"The sisters came up slowly, looking everywhere, and at length returned and reported that my sister must have fallen into the sea."

"A few weeks later I left for Heidelberg, and from there I wrote my parents not to grieve, as their daughter was alive and happy. My sister and her husband went to America."

"Later I learned that old Capt. Marion had surprised his son in port and had concocted the perilous scheme of rescuing my sister. They had gone there the night before and bribed one of the villagers to assist them, and by means of a rope ladder, young Marion, carrying my sister in his arms, descended and landed safely in the ship."

"My brother-in-law prospered and became a large ship owner. Among his ships is one, the Lella Byrd, which an old sea captain rented to trade in the North Pacific. On this ship, sailing as the first mate, was my nephew Douglas; it is he whom your daughter loves."

Don Jose sprang from his seat. "Your nephew?" he cried. "But Dona Estudillo writes that he is a smuggler and under arrest at Monterey."

"Dona Estudillo is an estimable woman, but she is mistaken. My nephew is not a smuggler; he came to visit me and is now at Santa Clara."

Don Jose rolled his eyes in wonder, but he was destined to experience even a greater shock, for at that moment the door was opened by an Indian and Douglas made his appearance."

Father Ugarte leaped from his seat. "Douglas," he cried, "you come just in time. Senor Comandante, this is the smuggler, my nephew."

Don Jose looked at Douglas critically for a moment, then rose and grasped his hand. "Welcome to San Joaquin, Senor! Thou wert spoken of by our dear Father Ugarte; thou art welcome, thrice welcome."

Douglas heaved a sigh; he felt gratified at the reception, but his heart was bent upon securing information about Concepcion. He did not know the time it required for a ship to go from Monterey to San Francisco, but he knew that it could not be so very long; the Lella Byrd was a fast sailer and ought to make the trip in five days.

"Senor Comandante," he said, "I met with a mishap, having lost my way while out hunting, but was led after much trouble to my uncle's house. I then went back to Monterey, and was told by Don Arrillago that your wife and daughters had gone back to San Francisco in my ship."

"Gone back?" cried Arguello. "When was that?"

"Over five days ago."

"By the blessed Saints! Then they must

be within sight now," cried Don Jose excitedly.

"All three made a rush for the door. Scarcely had they reached the yard when the Presidio cannon boomed forth, giving the alarm of the approach of a ship. It was answered from the ship."

"The Lella Byrd!" cried Douglas. Don Jose ordered the flags hoisted, then he and his companions waved their hats. On the deck of the Lella Byrd stood the three women peering eagerly toward the Presidio. Suddenly one of them stretched forth her hands; it was Concepcion. Her eyes had recognized the tall form of her lover.

"Mi salvador, my beloved!" she cried, and then her head sank down on her mother's shoulders.

Dona Ignacia and Paula twined their arms around Concepcion's waist and sobbed; then the three women fell on their knees. Father Ugarte, placing one hand upon Don Jose's shoulder and pointing with the other at the kneeling women, said:

"Thy promise made in a dream, Don Jose, is not binding. Let no man sever what God has joined, for God is love."

THE END.

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Will Teach Zulus Trades.

[New York Sun:] The first attempt to teach any kind of a trade to the natives of Zululand, South Africa, is to be made by Madikane Quandivane Cele, a Zulu who has taken a six years' course at Hampton Institute, Virginia, and is planning to open an industrial and trade school in his native country.

Cele, who is now in Boston, is about to marry Miss Julia Smith of Almagro, Va., whom he met at the institute, and she will accompany him to Zululand, taking an active part in his educational scheme by teaching domestic science to the Zulu girls.

One of Cele's chief ambitions is to shift the burden of labor in Zululand from the shoulders of the women to those of the men. "At present," he said last evening, "the Zulu men are hopelessly lazy, while the women do all the heavy work. For a woman to be lazy there is a positive disgrace, but for a man it is quite the natural thing."

"The only way to start the men working, in my opinion, is by teaching them regular trades, and it is this which I plan to do. The British have purposely kept the Zulus as ignorant as possible, in order to extort from them the most work at the lowest rate of pay."

"I am literally the only native Zulu who knows any trade and is therefore capable of teaching others to work. At Hampton I took a diploma in wheelwrighting and blacksmithing, and also took courses in shoe-making, painting, upholstering and caning. I am planning to teach all these trades."

"Wagons are now practically unknown in Zululand and their use will be of the greatest advantage in hauling the products of the soil. At present most of the transportation is done on the heads of the women."

Cele has been in the United States eight years. He knew no English when he left home, but after two years at the Slater School in Winston, N. C., and six years at Hampton Institute, speaks the language fluently.

North Carolina Mica Mines.

[New York Sun:] For many years North Carolina has been the largest producer of mica in the United States. Prior to 1895 the output came chiefly from the larger mines and consisted of big sheets of fine quality.

At that time large quantities of small sheet mica that would cut plates less than three inches square were thrown on the dumps as waste. After the small sheet and scrap mica became valuable, the dumps at the large mines were worked over and the quantity of mica produced was thereby greatly increased.

Now that most of the dumps have been worked over and only a few large mines are in operation, the output is barely maintained by a large number of small mines and prospects, probably as many as a hundred. Many of these are worked by the mountaineer farmer and miner at times when crops are laid by, and occasionally one of the prospects develops into a large deposit.

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GOOD LITTLE POEMS.

To a Royal Mummy.

Thou, Queen who wast, Now gressome shape, Linnen and dust, At whom they gaze— The multitude, Ogling and rude— What is the message, Warning, or presage, Thy vast experience, Our vast impertinence, Bid thee impart to us, Baring thy heart to us?

Blazoned the case Of Egypt's crown-jewel. Proud was thy race, Haughty and cruel; Scried here thy history, Glory, and mystery. When life was ended, Shrouded and splendid, How they entombed thee! No grave enwombed thee, Walled in a pyramid, Thy regal beauty hid.

Aye, thou wert queenly, Majestic, inviolate, Who now so meanly Lie in state. A Pharaoh sired thee; Kings have desired thee: Forget now, despoiled, Thy beauty assailed, What if thy wisdom taught That out of all is naught? What if thy secret be That all is vanity? (Anna Glen Stoddard, in Century.)

Summer's Passing.

Like a matron grown faded— Fat, forty and fair— A nook cool and shaded, Who nods in her chair; Then, sudden, aware Of the eyes of the masses, Feigns a wide-awake air, Summer smiles as she passes.

All the charms she paraded In Junetime so rare, When new roses were braided And twined in her hair, No longer are there; Her gold but worn brass is, But, still debonair, Summer smiles as she passes.

That her beauty is faded Beyond all repair, In the pools where she waded— Her mirrors declare. Her limbs that are bare— Her woodland pool glasses; But what does she care? Summer smiles as she passes.

Then, autumn! and dare To be brave as this lass is, When the like fate you share— Summer smiles as she passes. —[T. A. Daly, in Madrigal.]

Summer Night in Little Italy.

Arches on the push carts flare, Crowds flow like a river; Merry gongs clang, the signals blare, Blue-flamed arc lights quiver, Above the streets the breeze In the dusty trees.

And frosted towers rise From the starry sable; The roar of uncouth cries, All the tongues of Babel; Over o'er the busy stands The appealing hands.

And on a corner spouts Into the gutter; The alleys, loud with shouts, Half-clad children sutter, With beat, to dance and play, Mashed in the muddy spray.

And of singing swells and falls— A song of Naples; A tremble along the dingy walls Like Tiber's gray green foam, 'neath the walls of Rome. —[James Bardin, in New York Sun.]

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SUMMARY.

SKY. Clear: Wind at 5 p.m.,
velocity, 8 miles. Thermom-
eter, 91 deg.; lowest, 81 deg.
Feb. Sunday, light west
breeze. For complete weather report see
page of Part I.

NTY. It is almost certain that he committed the murder of Mrs. H. W. Hoffman, building Fifth and two men are suspected under arrest.

Arrested men and women engaged in a mass meeting for the building of charities.

There was announced yesterday for the opening of a great building at Seventh and Broadway.

The definitely uncorroborated yesterday